CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION KERALA

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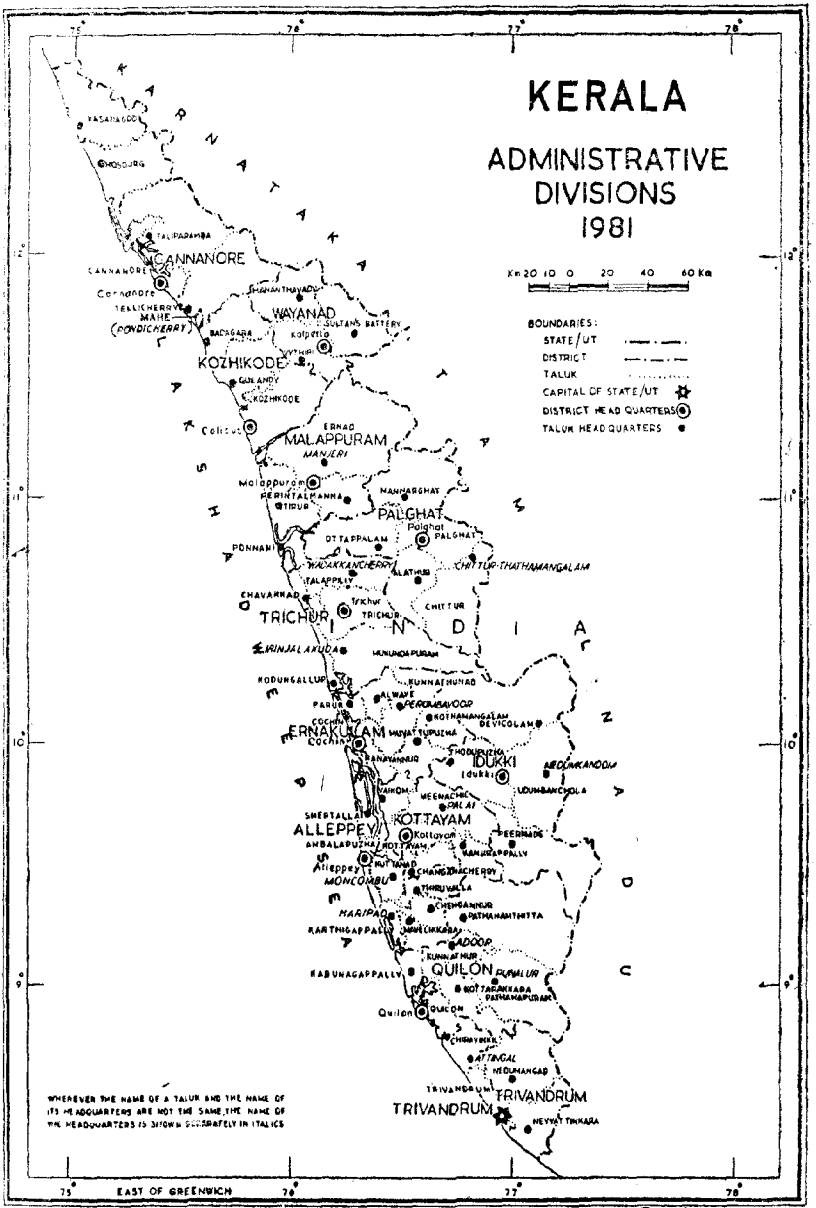
KERALA



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikvan Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history

or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able hand of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

New Delhi
July 4, 1988

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of information. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Sri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Sri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Sri M. Vijayanunni under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Sri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Sri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated

with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's office under the able guidance of S/Sri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programme) with the help of their staff.

I thank Sri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) and his colleagues S/Sri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft.

I am also grateful to my colleagues S/Sri S. Jayashanker, Deputy Director and K. Gopinathan, Assistant Director who have done their best to prepare the write up and laboured hard to bring out this publication. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Smt. R. Krishnakumari, Computor and Smt. M. Premakumari Amma, Assistant Compiler under the able guidance of Smt. C. Kamalam, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by S/Sri S. Krishna Pillai, Artist and N. Venu Nair, Draftsman. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Smt. E. C. Philomina, Sr. Stenographer and Smt. C. Sarojini Amma, U. D Clerk. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

B. T. PILLAI,
Joint Director

Trivandrum,
1-2-1989

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Kerala, situated between 8°17′ and 12°47′ north latitudes and 74°52′ and 77°24′ east longitudes, is a small lush green State on the south-west corner of the Indian sub-continent. It is a picturesque narrow strip of land with a long coastline of 580 km. with width ranging between 8 km. to 102 km. The Karnataka State forms its north and north-eastern boundaries while Tamil Nadu lies to the east and the south. The western side is washed by the Lakshadweep Sea.

The Kerala coast, known as Malabar coast in ancient travelogues, had flourishing trade contacts with the Arabs, the Babylonians, the Chinese, the Greeks, the Phoenicians etc. In the modern period the Portuguese, followed by the Dutch and the English, entered the arena and had their roles in shaping the political destiny of the State. The turbulent waters of the Lakshadweep Sea which wash the Kerala coast have witnessed many maritime battles fought by the natives and the foreigners for political supremacy.

All along the eastern frontier, the Sahya mountains lie as a natural barrier, intersected by number of passes, the largest being the Palghat Gap which has a width of about 30 km. The area has dense forests, rugged terrain, high peaks, escarpments and deep valleys. Of the peaks, Anamudi (2,695 m.) is unique, being the highest peak in the Southern Peninsula.

The peculiar terrain, the sudden drop in elevation towards the west and the proximity of the sea influence the formation of small rivers in the State. Their number is as large as 41. Some eastern portions of Wayanad, Palghat and Idukki districts slope towards east enabling the formation of three east flowing rivers, which are tributaries of the Cauvery.

Legend goes that Kerala was the gift of the sea to Lord Parasurama, one of the ten incarnations (*avathars*) of Lord Vishnu. Geologists are, however, of the opinion that the large quantities of silt and mud brought down by the west-flowing rivers and the sand washed in by the ocean currents have resulted in the emergence of this new fertile tract. Whatever it may be, Kerala has a configuration distinctly different from the rest of the country and has features entirely its own.

Yet another salient feature of Kerala is the presence of a number of lagoons and backwaters. Almost all the rivers and backwaters are connected by navigable rivers or canals. Travelling along the west coast canal system from Trivandrum to Hosdurg (except for a break between Badagara and Athirangam) one gets a panoramic view of the enchanting scenic beauty. The extensive cocoanut gardens and the vast green fertile paddy fields provide to the tourist an experience exhilarating and unforgettable.

The climate of the region is moderate and pleasant. Extremes are never felt. Temperature readings seldom cross the limits of 20°C and 35°C, except in the high ranges.

There is considerable variation in the settlement pattern from the coastal to the high ranges. The coastal belt is thickly populated. The density of houses in the coastal belt is very high compared to the hinterland. In the eastern belt houses are scattered. The hamlet type pattern of habitation found in other parts of the country is not popular in Kerala. Here people prefer to live in separate homesteads having well laid compound walls or fencings made up of stone, burnt bricks, mud, bamboo or eadjan leaves.

To count the people living in settlements spread over the coastal belt, plains, dense forest areas etc. is a challenging task. However, once in every ten years a Census is taken in our country, which is a legacy of the British rule. Along with the rest of the country a Census is taken in our State also.

In common parlance population census means a 'counting of heads'. But at present a census does not end with the mere counting of heads. Other details like age, sex, religion, mother-tongue, civil status, literacy status, economic activity etc. of every individual are also collected in a systematic manner for a well defined geographical area during a fixed short interval of time. In other words, census takes a snap-shot of the demographic and socio-economic profile of the population at a point of time. The Hand Book of Population Census Methods published by the United Nations defines population census as "the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or delimited territory."

The word 'census' is of Roman origin and is derived from the Latin word '*censere*' meaning 'to rate or assess'. The history of census dates back to the third century B.C. The Magistrates in ancient Rome were required to prepare registers of population for the purpose of taxation and fixation of liability for compulsory military service. It was more than two thousand years ago, that Kautilya in his *Arthasastra* prescribed the collection of population details as a measure of state policy for the purpose of taxation. Thus, indeed, was laid the foundation stone of Indian Census. A rough census of population called *Khana-shumari* was always taken by the Indian Princes from very ancient times. But during the medieval period, the idea of a census was not very popular and census taking was almost given up or assigned low priority by the Government due to disturbed conditions prevailing at that time, throughout the country.

With the advent of British rule in India, the importance of reliable population estimates of the Indian states was again keenly felt. The first Imperial Census of India under the British rule was ordered to be conducted in 1871. The enumeration was spread over a period of five years from 1867 to 1872. Though the enumeration was non-synchronous in nature and did not cover the entire country, a uniform set of schedules covering the basic demographic, social and economic characteristics were used throughout the country for the first time. This is the first of the series of decennial censuses in the country and is commonly known as the Census of 1872. The next census conducted in 1881 was synchronous and also covered the entire country. Thereafter, census is being taken with unerring regularity once in ten years in the first year of each decade. During the World War II, even though the census was conducted as scheduled in 1941, the entire data could not be processed in detail because of stringent economic measures. With the Census of 1971, the country has witnessed the completion of 100 years of modern census taking in India. The 1981 Census is the 12th decennial census of India, the fourth after Independence and the third after the formation of Kerala State.

Population Census is a gigantic national task which we are called upon to undertake once in every ten years. It provides a treasure of information about the land and its people at a given point of time. It also provides the trends in population and its various socio-economic characteristics which are essential for planning. It has also become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars,

research organisations, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electoral authorities etc. Various aspects of legal and administrative status of states and cities are determined on the basis of population returns. A Census, therefore, has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set up and is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives. Apart from these direct applications, Census data can also be used as a frame for conducting other socio-economic surveys and as a benchmark for checking the reliability and comparability of data collected by other agencies.

As a good deal of planning has to be done before undertaking this great national task, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner convened, early in 1978, a conference of the data users to discuss the various concepts to be adopted and the type of questions to be asked to get the desired information through the 1981 Census. Based on the suggestions of the above conference consisting of representatives from the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Universities and Research Organisations the draft schedules were framed. These schedules were tested in the field in nine states as a pilot study and based on the experience of this pilot study, the schedules were revised and again pre-tested. Thereafter, another pre-test was conducted with schedules and instructions drafted in the regional language. After completing all these trial exercises in the field by engaging different types of field agencies, final shape was given to the schedules and instructions to field workers for the 1981 Census, keeping in view of the overall requirements of the data users.

Four types of schedules were used in the 1981 Census. They are:

(i) Houselist

(ii) Enterprise list

(iii) Household schedule

(iv) Individual slip (Universal) and Individual slip (Sample)

The first two schedules were canvassed in the year 1980 as a pre-census operation along with house numbering and the last two—the main schedules for the census were canvassed in 1981.

While the Houselist gives data on the purpose for which each census house is used, the number of persons normally residing in each household and details about physically handicapped persons *viz.*, totally blind, crippled and dumb persons, the Enterprise list provides details of enterprise activities conducted in the Census houses as well as outside the premises.

The household schedule consists of two parts. Part I relates to household particulars *viz.*, type of household, religion of the head of the household, whether the head belongs to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, language mainly spoken in the household, whether the household lives in owned house, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of the house, facilities available in the household such as drinking water, number of living rooms, toilet facilities (in the urban areas only), number of married couples in the household, whether the household cultivates land and if so whether the land cultivated by the household is owned, rented and owned and rented and in case of rented land, the local name of tenancy etc. Part II, the Population Record, gives a summary of the demographic questions and almost all important socio-cultural and economic aspects of the members of the household living therein.

The questions included in the individual slip are given below grouped under three main categories:

Individual slip (Universal)

Demographic questions	*Social and cultural questions*	*Economic questions*
1. Name	1. Marital status	1. Main activity
2. Relationship to head	2. Mother-tongue	2. Secondary work
3. Sex	3. Two other languages known	3. Marginal work
4. Age	4. Religion	4. Seeking work/available for work
	5. Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe	
	6. Literacy	
	7. Educational attainment	
	8. Attending school/ college	

The individual slip (Sample) contains details of two more characteristics of population *viz.* Migration and Fertility.

Individual slip (Sample)

Migration	*Fertility*
	For all ever married women only
1. Birth place	1. Age at marriage
2. Last residence	2. Number of children surviving at present by sex
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence	3. Number of children ever born alive by sex
	For currently married women only
4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration	Any child born alive during last one year

The specimen of Individual Slip (Universal and Sample) is given as Annexure I.

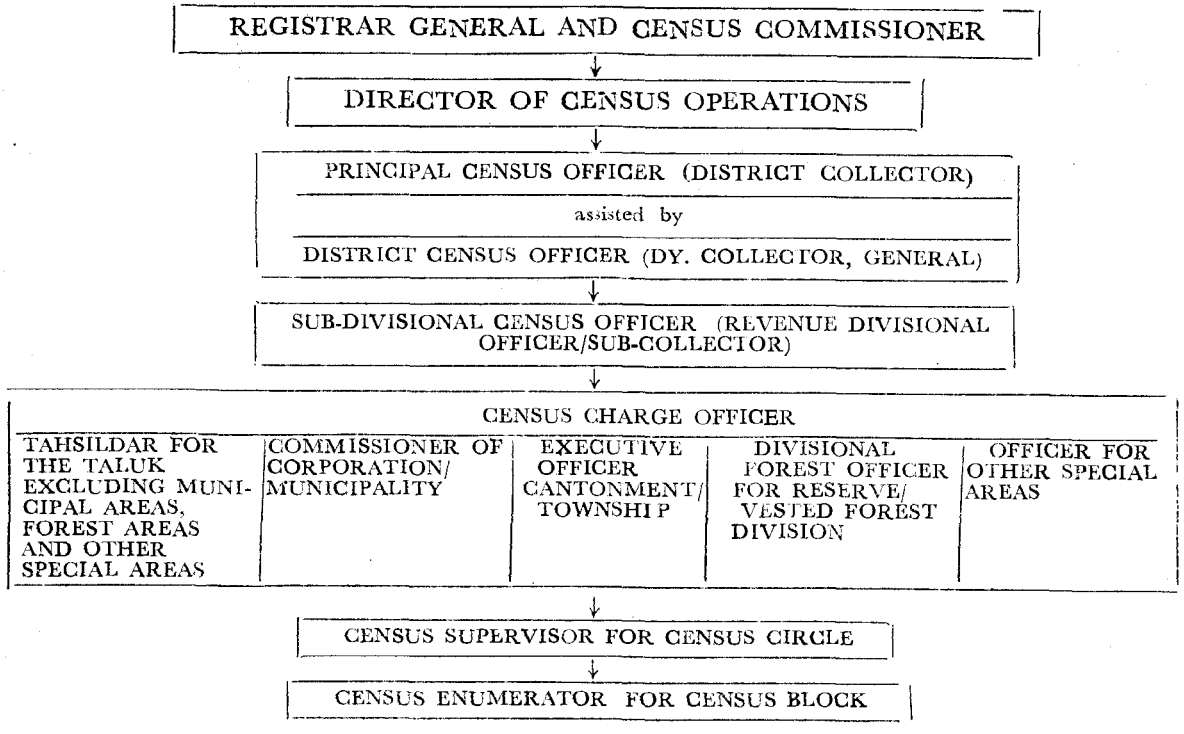
The Census Act of 1948 guarantees that the information collected from the individuals in reply to the questions of the enumerator will be absolutely confidential and cannot be used aganist the individual or any person in any court of law. Moreover, the Census Act clothes census officials with extra-ordinary powers to enforce co-operation from public, local bodies and Government and non-government organisations. The law also requires all citizens to answer the questions truthfully to the best of their knowledge and any violation of the provisions shall be punishable. It is most heartening to note that at no point of this massive operation was there any occasion for invoking the provisions of the Census Act. It is truly claimed that the success of the operation is indeed a tribute, on the one hand to the willing co-operation of the public and on the other to the rare sense of devotion to duty and dedication shown by the band of census personnel in the discharge of their arduous duties.

As a pre-census operation during 1980 (to be exact from March to May 1980) all houses in the whole state whether residential or non-residential were numbered and the Houselist and Enterprise list filled up. Lay-out sketches showing the lay-out of the houses and the direction of housenumbering were also prepared for feasible lowest units *viz.* karas/desoms of villages, ranges in forest areas and wards in towns and corporations.

With the help of the above lay-out sketches and houselists, small blocks covering on an average population of 650 were carved out. Block maps and abridged houselists were also prepared for each block for enabling the enumeration staff to identify the unit of enumeration without difficulty and avoiding any overlapping or omission of areas. An enumerator was placed in charge of each such block. To supervise and guide the enumerators in their work, one Supervisor was appointed for every five enumerators. As many as 41,000 enumerators and 8,200 supervisors were deployed in this state for the 1981 Census, majority of them being teachers and the rest being drafted from various Government departments.

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner who is at the helm of the organisation, directs and guides the entire operation of census in the States and Union Territories. In each State/Union Territory, the Director of Census Operations is in overall charge assisted by Principal/District Census Officers at the district level, Sub-Divisional Census Officers at Revenue Division level and Charge Officers at taluk/town/forest area level. The supervisors and enumerators work under the Charge Officers. The enumeration personnel were given a minimum of three or four rounds of training including practical exercises in the field before they are sent for actual enumeration.

ORGANISATION CHART



As stated earlier census is taken once in 10 years. For statistical purposes each census should have a fixed reference date or time for the whole country and all census information must relate to that date or time. The sun rise of 1st March 1981 was fixed as the reference date and time for the 1981 census. But conducting a census covering all the people living in every nook and corner of a country at a fixed hour can hardly be possible. Therefore, a period of about 20 days (from 9th to 28th February 1981) preceding the reference date was fixed for the enumeration. In order to bring the picture upto-date as at the sunrise of the reference date, the census enumerators quickly went round their enumeration area from 1st to 5th March 1981 and enumerated any fresh arrival in their jurisdiction and also took into account any new births that had taken place in any of the households after their previous visit but before the sun-rise of the reference date. Similarly the census schedules of those persons who unfortunately died since the visit of the enumerator but prior to the sun rise of 1st March were cancelled.

Every individual has to be enumerated either at the place where he is actually present on the census date (which is called *'de facto'* system) or at his usual place of residence (*'de jure'* system). Variation in these methods become necessary in practice due to various reasons. An extended *de facto* method is adopted in this country. In order to ensure complete coverage and to avoid possible duplication an individual who is away from his usual place of residence during the entire period of enumeration is left out from that household and a visitor who is present during the entire period of enumeration at a particular place is enumerated at that place. As a precaution against double counting such visitors are cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they move out from this place during the period of enumeration.

There are three types of households viz. normal households, institutional households and houseless households. A household, as per the census definition, is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. The members of a household may consist of persons related by blood or unrelated persons or having a mix of both. A 'normal household' has members related by blood or a mix of related and unrelated persons. Households with unrelated persons living in boarding houses, messes, hostels,

residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, nunneries, ashrams etc. fall under 'institutional households'. There are also unfortunate persons who have to live on the road side, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, in the open temple mandaps or platforms and the like. All such households are treated as 'houseless households'. A household may consist of one or more members. Enumeration of the first two types of households is done during the 20-day enumeration period from 9th to 28th February 1981. Considering the nomadic nature of houseless persons elaborate steps were taken to enumerate them on the last day of the enumeration period ie. on 28th February 1981 after dusk when they get back to their abodes. Thus, the chance of double counting or of missing anybody is reduced to the minimum. But in an immense administrative operation like census, in spite of every precaution being taken to plug all possible loopholes, some amount of error may creep in inadvertently. In order to assess the margin of error and the extent of net under/over count, a Post-enumeration Check was conducted on an all-India basis close on the heels of the actual enumeration so as to reduce recall lapse. The results of this study reveal that Indian census maintains a high level of accuracy and efficiency and the net omission rate at the national level reported in this census was only 17.95 per 1,000 persons enumerated with a percentage relative standard error of 4.69 per cent. Kerala falls under the southern zone and the net omission rate of the zone was only 15.4 per 1,000 persons enumerated with a percentage relative standard error of 9.69 per cent.

After the census-taking is over the entire data are edited, tabulated and published as reports and table volumes. The table volumes in particular give a number of cross-classified tables for different characteristics of the population. To go through all these volumes and to get a profile of the population is rather cumbersome. A common reader needs a small reference book which gives almost all the salient features of the people. To achieve this objective the Census Organisation publishes this small volume entitled 'A Portrait of Population of Kerala' and it is hoped that it will serve the purpose of the common reader.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE?

In Kerala there are 25.5 million people—to be precise 25,453,680 persons—at sun rise on 1st March 1981. Comparing with India's population of 685.2 million on the same date and the World Population* of 4,453 million[1], we see that one seventh of mankind is Indian and one in every twenty seven Indians is a Keralite. Except China with 1,032 million people[2], no other country is as populous as India. The population of USA (227 million[3]), USSR (262 million[4]), Japan (117 million[5]), UK (56 million[6]) and Canada (24 million[7]) put together will only equal India's population.

Among the states in India, Orissa, four times Kerala in extent, has a population slightly higher than that of Kerala. Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in the country, and more than seven times Kerala in area, has only a little more than four times our population. With only 1.18 per cent of the total area of the country, Kerala accommodates and supports 3.71 per cent of the population of India. At the time of the 1981 Census there were 22 States and 9 Union Territories in the country. Among these 22 states, Kerala ranks twelfth in respect of population and seventeenth in respect of area.

Kerala is known to have the highest pressure of population. But the distribution of population varies from one part of the state to the other. Longitudinally Kerala can be divided into four zones: the coastal plains, the lowlands, the undulating midland and the highlands (which mostly include the Sahya mountains and forests). The coastal areas and the river banks were the earliest settlements of the State. The location of ancient pilgrim centres on the banks of rivers substantiates this phenomena. Gradually, people, as they grew in numbers, moved towards the hinterland and ultimately to the high ranges. The large scale encroachments on the highland region took place after 1921.

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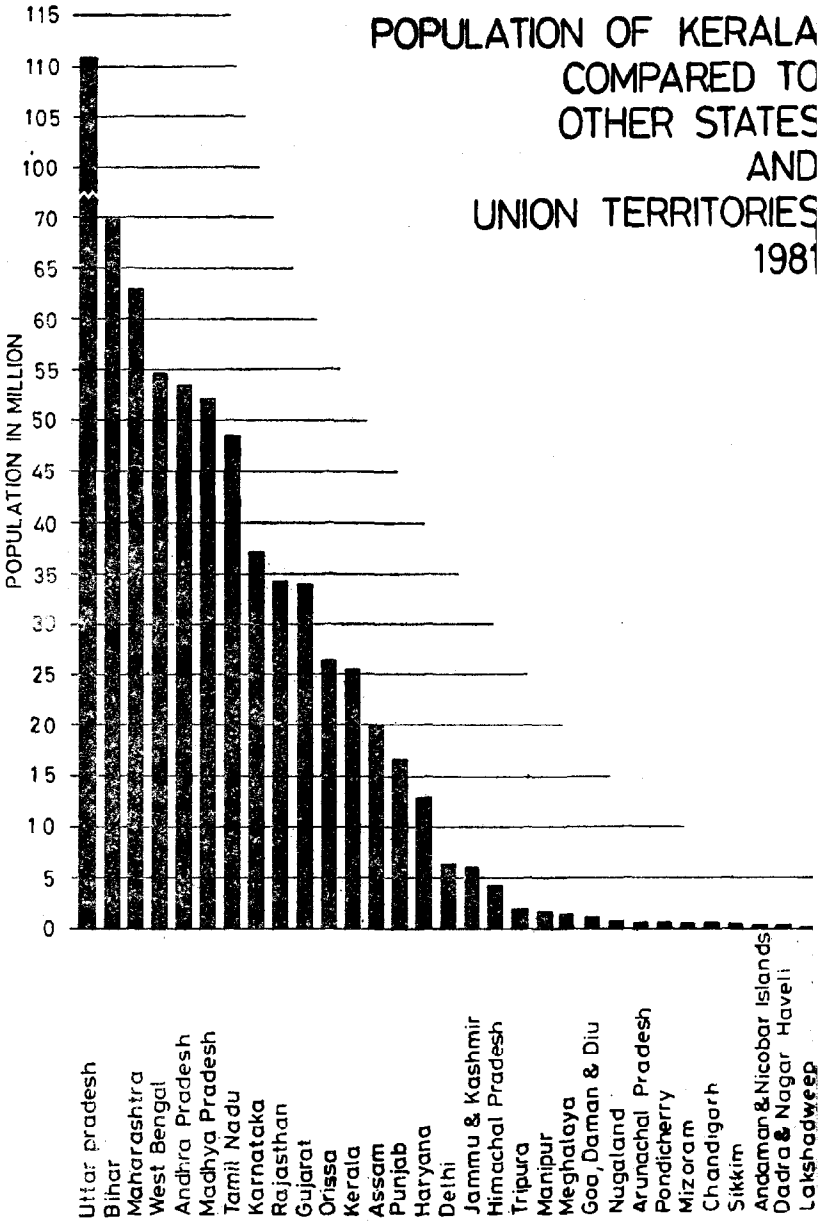
*Demographic Year Book, 1983, United Nations (Table 1)

1. Estimated for 1980; 2. 1982 Census; 3. 1980 Census;
4. 1979 Census; 5 1980 Census; 6. 1981 Census; 7. 1981 Census


POPULATION OF KERALA
COMPARED TO
OTHER STATES
AND
UNION TERRITORIES
1981
POPULATION IN MILLION
115
110
105
100
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Uttar pradesh
Bihar
Maharashtra
West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Karnataka
Rajasthan
Gujarat
Orissa
Kerala
Assam
Punjab
Haryana
Delhi
Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Tripura
Manipur
Meghalaya
Goa, Daman & Diu
Nagaland
Arunachal Pradesh
Pondicherry
Mizoram
Chandigarh
Sikkim
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Lakshadweep

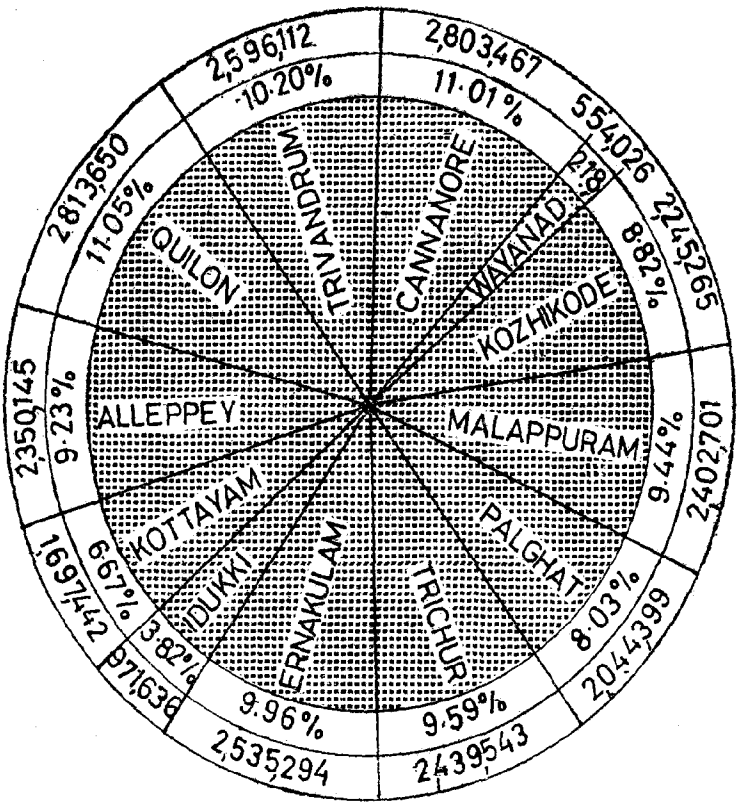
Let us now look at the distribution of population in the twelve districts of this State. About 11.05 per cent of the population is concentrated in Quilon district closely followed by Cannanore district with 11.01 per cent. Idukki and Wayanad are the only two districts in the state with very low population content viz. 3.82 and 2.18 per cent respectively. The average population of a district in the state works out to 2.12 million. The four districts viz. Wayanad, Idukki, Kottayam and Palghat have population less than the average of a district in the State.

There seems to be no relation between the area and the size of population of districts. Though Quilon and Cannanore districts rank first and second in respect of population, in respect of area Idukki district tops the list closely followed by Cannanore. Alleppey is the smallest district which accounts for 4.8 per cent of the area and 9.23 per cent of population of the State. The average area of a district in the state is 3,239 sq. km.

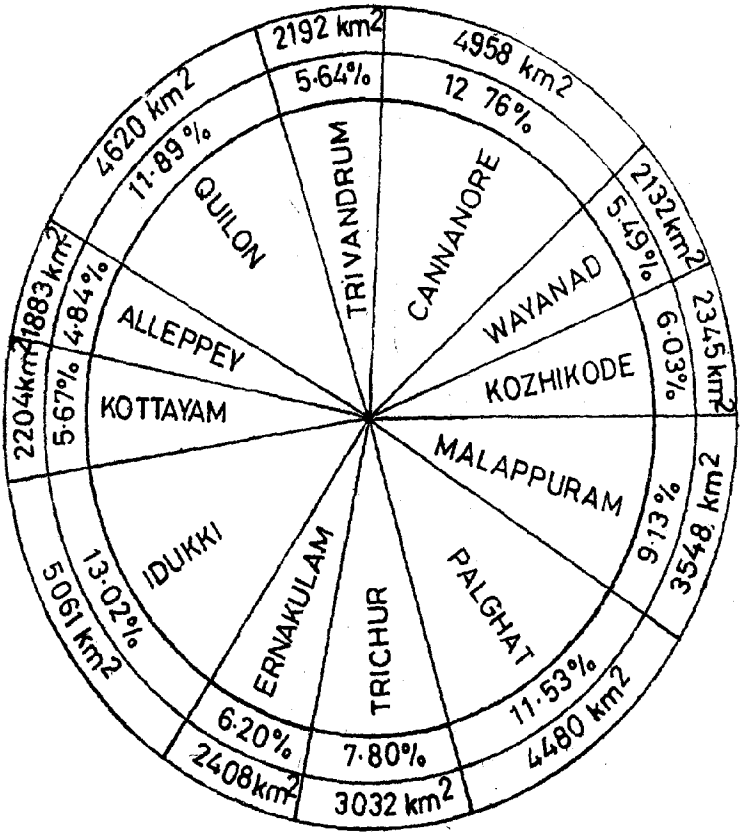
There were 58 taluks at the time of 1981 Census, the number of taluks in the districts ranging from 3 to 7. Ernakulam and Alleppey districts have 7 taluks each while Wayanad and Kozhikode have only 3 each. The average population of a taluk in the state is 4.39 lakhs. The population of twenty two taluks exceed the state average. Kozhikode (11.73 lakhs) is the most populous and Kothamangalam (1.65) the least populous taluk in the state. Of the 58 taluks 9 have areas less than 250 sq. km., 17 are in the range of 250-499 sq. km., 13 in the range of 500-749 sq. km., 7 in the range of 750-999 sq. km. and 12 in the range of 1,000 sq. km. and above. There are 12 taluks with a population of 6 lakhs and over. Of these, the taluks of Mukundapuram, Tellicherry, Ernad and Kozhikode have an area of 1,000 sq. km. and above. The average area of a taluk in the state comes to 670 sq. km.

In the rural areas of India, there are a little over six lakh villages of which about fifty thousand are uninhabited. Among the states, Kerala stands unique with all the villages inhabited. In the rural areas of Kerala there were 1,219 villages in 1981. Compared to the rest of the country the villages are large. The average population of a village is 16,967. The most populous village is Kalkoonthal in Udumbanchola taluk. Villages are further sub-divided into desoms or karas. Even the average population of a desom or kara is much larger than the average population of a village in other states.

)PULATION OF THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA, 1981



AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA, 1981

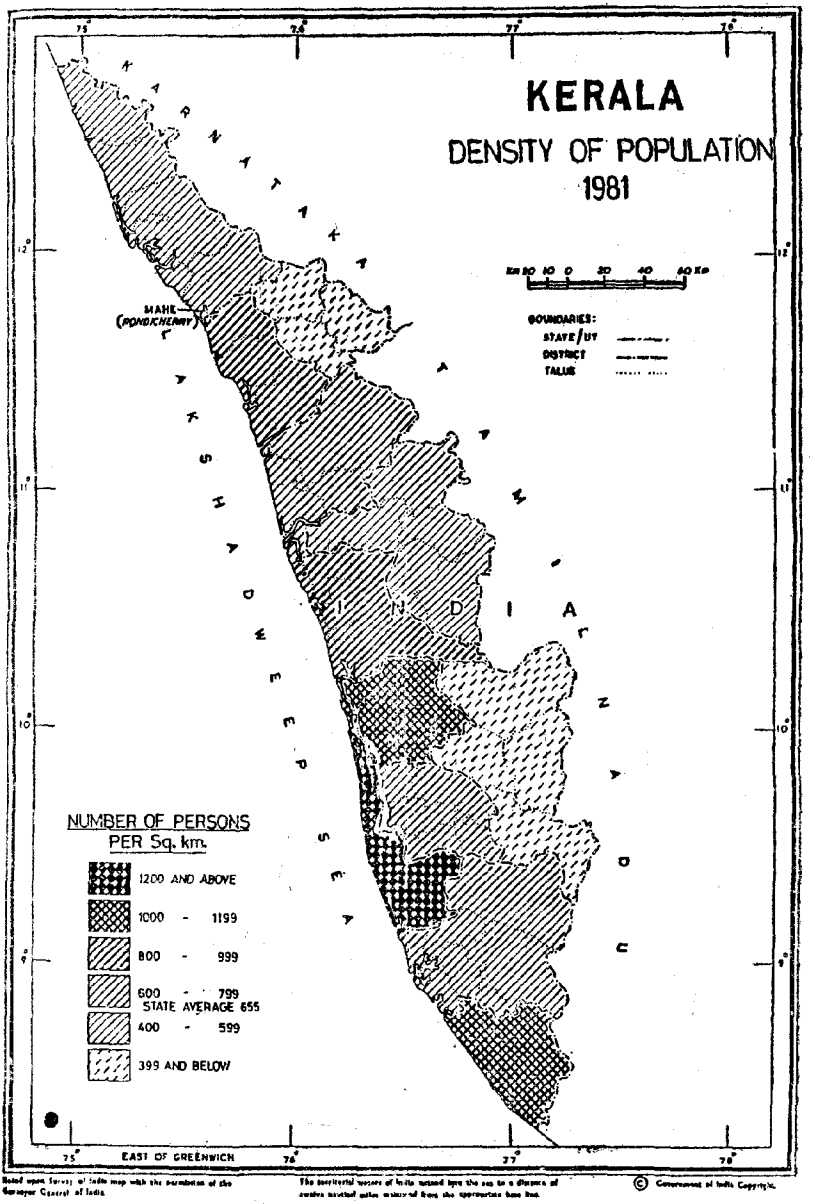


The land-people ratio which is often known as the density of population, gives an idea of the pressure of population on land. Usually, density is depicted by the number of persons inhabiting one square kilometre of area. The density of population of the country according to the 1981 Census is only 216 persons per sq. km. Among the states in India, Kerala stands unique with a density of 655 persons per sq. km. and West Bengal follows closely with 615 persons per sq. km. Among the Union Territories, Delhi stands foremost with a density of 4,194 persons while Chandigarh stands next with 3,961.

Among the districts of Kerala, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum districts have densities higher than the state average. Alleppey district has been at the top as regards density in all the censuses from 1901 to 1981. Idukki district has only 192 persons per sq. km., the lowest among the districts. Among the taluks, highest densities are seen in Cochin with 3,201 persons per sq. km. followed by Trivandrum (2,950), Quilon (2,125) and Ambalapuzha (2,100) and the lowest in Devicolam taluk with only 101 persons per sq. km. The low density in this taluk can be attributed to the vast extent of tea plantations and dense forests. Of the 24 taluks with a density of 1,000 persons or above, 14 lie in a continuous belt along the coast line.

Housing, one of the basic needs of life, comes next to food and clothing. A census house is defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. In an occupied residential house one or more households may live. Normally there will be only one household living in a house. If more than one household share a house, it indicates housing shortage.

There are 42.97 lakhs occupied residential houses in the state in 1981 as against 34.18 lakhs in 1971, the increase over the decade being 25.72 per cent. The number of households increased from 35.43 lakhs in 1971 to 44.23 lakhs in 1981. The number of households per 100 occupied residential houses which was 104 in 1971 drops to 103 in 1981. The average size of a household also dropped from 6.03 in 1971 to 5.75 in 1981. An increase in the housing stock together with a decrease in the house to household ratio and the average household size

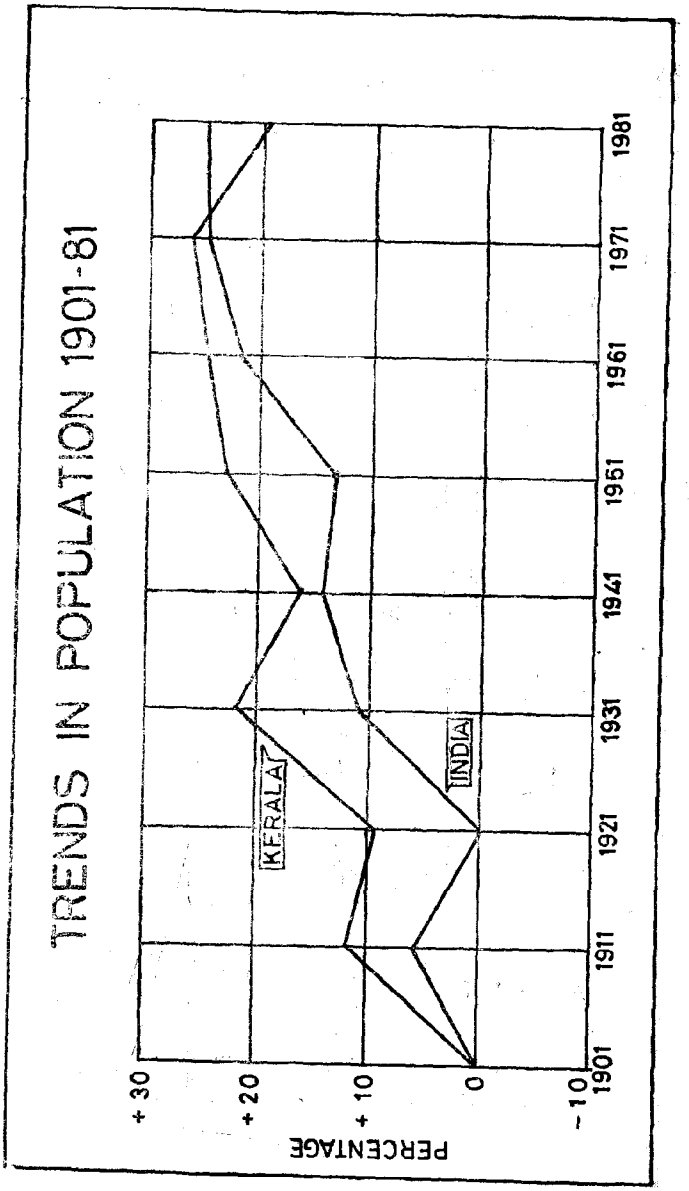

KERALA
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
BOUNDARIES:
STATE/UT
DISTRICT
TALUK
MAHE
(PONDICHERRY)
NUMBER OF PERSONS
PER Sq. km.
1200 AND ABOVE
1000 - 1199
800 - 999
600 - 799
STATE AVERAGE 655
400 - 599
399 AND BELOW
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
EAST OF GREENWICH

indicates that building construction activity in the state has improved considerably during the decade easing the housing congestion a little.

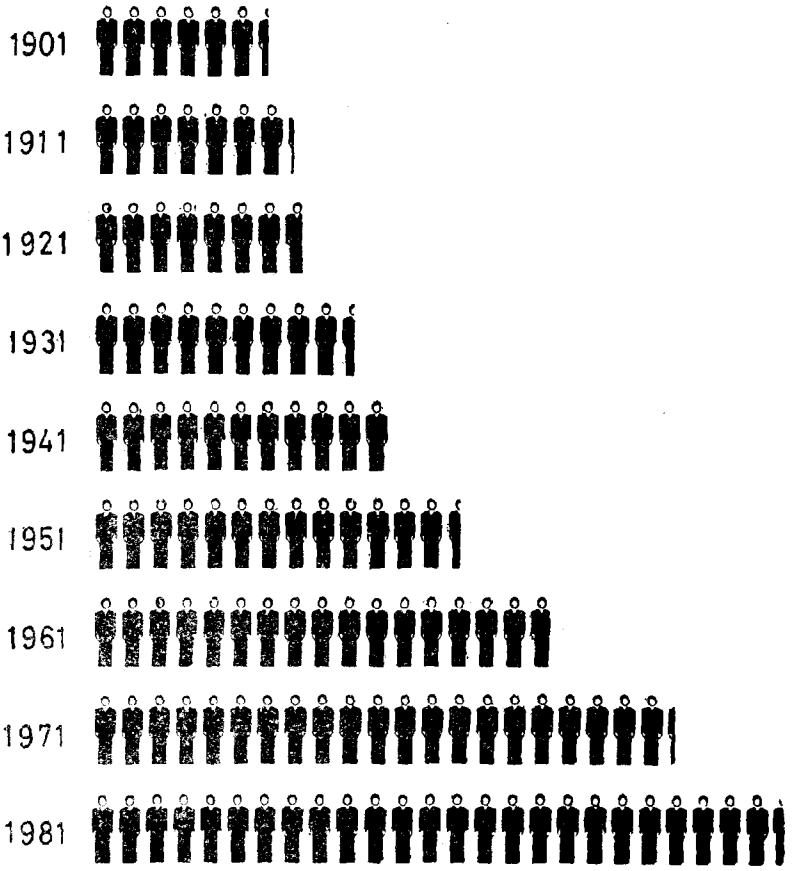
Now let us examine the trends in population growth. Births, deaths and migration are the three factors which determine the growth of population and these are often referred to as the components of population growth. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in a given period of time is known as the 'natural increase' and the excess of in-migration over out-migration is known as 'net migration'. So population growth of an area is the resultant natural increase plus net migration. According to the 1981 World Population Data Sheet, the rate of natural increase of population is about 1.7 per cent per annum. The rates of natural increase are not the same in all parts of the world, the rates ranging from 0.6 per cent per annum in the more developed countries to 2.1 per cent in the less developed countries.

With this world picture before us, let us try to understand the rate at which the population of our country has been growing over the last few decades in comparison with that of the state.

The decennial rate of growth of population of our country during the decade 1971-81 is 25.00 per cent. The rate of growth of population during 1901-11 was only 5.73 per cent and the decade 1911-21 witnessed a decrease in population of 0.30 per cent. The next two decades showed increases in population of 11.00 per cent in 1921-31 and 14.23 per cent during 1931-41. During 1941-51, though there was increase in population, the percentage of increase (13.31 per cent) was lower than in the previous decade. Thereafter there was a steady increase of population. The percentage of increase was also very substantial during the past three decades. As far as Kerala is concerned, there was increase of population in all the decades. The rate of growth of population during the decade 1901-11 was 11.75 per cent. It came down to 9.16 per cent in 1911-21, but rose again sharply to 21.85 per cent in 1921-31. A substantial decline to 16.04 was observed in 1931-41. Thereafter, Kerala's population increased rapidly for three decades. During the last decade, however, the rate of growth declined to 19.24 per cent. All states in India except Tamil Nadu showed higher decadal growth rates than Kerala during the period 1971-81, the rate for Tamil Nadu being 17.50 per cent. Among the


TRENDS IN POPULATION 1901-81
PERCENTAGE
+ 30
+ 20
+ 10
0
- 10
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
KERALA
INDIA

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KERALA 1901-1981



Union Territories, Chandigarh registered a growth rate of 75.55 per cent during 1971-81; the highest not only among the Union Territories, but also among the states. It may be remembered that Chandigarh is only a small area, most highly urbanised and accommodates the capitals of the U.T. of Chandigarh and the States of Punjab and Haryana.

During the eight decades from 1901 to 1981, none of the districts in Kerala showed any decline in population. The percentage of population increase in certain districts however, showed fluctuations in some decades because of the influence of migration—between the districts and from neighbouring states—in search of employment in the tea and coffee plantations located in the districts. During the present decade, the Wayanad district has registered the maximum growth rate of 33.87 per cent followed by Malappuram district with 29.43 per cent. The five northern districts and Idukki district have growth rates above 20 per cent. Kottayam and Alleppey districts showed increase slightly above ten per cent. Out of the 58 taluks in the state, eleven taluks recorded growth rates of 25 per cent and above during 1971-81, the highest being in Sultan's Battery taluk in Wayanad district (41.36 per cent). Thirteen taluks have registered growth rates of 20-24 per cent, 14 taluks 15-19 per cent and 20 taluks have only less than 15 per cent growth rates. The Thiruvalla taluk of Alleppey district has registered only a growth rate of 6.12 per cent which is the lowest among the taluks.

The population of India stood at 685.2 million in 1981. Fertility and mortality trends indicate a rise in life expectancy and a decline in fertility. Based on these trends the population projection of India would be 837.2 million by 1991 and 986.1 million by 2001.

The projection for Kerala shows that there will be 30.1 million people in 1991 and 34.2 million in 2001. The average annual exponential growth rate would be 1.6 per cent for 1991 and 1.2 per cent for 2001 for Kerala as against 1.9 per cent in 1991 and 1.5 per cent in 2001 for the country as a whole.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

India is primarily an agricultural nation and about three-fourth of the people (525.5 million) live in villages. Even those who live in urban areas depend for their supplies of food and raw materials on the rural areas. Thus villages have a pervasive influence on the urban areas. How will we distinguish rural areas from urban areas? It is very difficult to give a precise definition for a rural area. The practice followed is to define urban area and take the rest as rural. Even in defining urban area, there is no uniform concept and it varied from country to country, state to state and from census to census.

Generally, in early periods, Indian villages were self-sufficient units barring the requirements of common salt, a few luxury items and some modern amenities. People had a contended life as their wants were limited. But the influence of the modern industrial era changed the outlook and at least in some areas rapid transition to urban way of life had taken place. However, there is still considerable variation between the characteristics of a village in different parts of India. Kerala's villages are unique in many respects.

The villages of Kerala have little resemblance to the villages in other parts of the country and the world. The hamlet type settlement pattern, generally found in other parts of India, is rarely seen in the state except in some pockets in the remote forest areas. Almost all the parts of the state are inhabited and the settlement pattern is continuous making it difficult to demarcate a village or town from the neighbouring ones. A village in the 1981 Census means a revenue village with clear survey boundaries. On the whole, there are 1,331 revenue villages in the state of which 112 villages lie wholly in urban areas. Villages which lie partly in rural areas and partly in urban areas come to 85 in number. Thus, the rural area of the state is covered by 1,219 villages which consist of 1,134 whole villages, 85 part villages and the unsurveyed forest areas. All the 1,219 villages including part and whole villages are inhabited. The average population of a village in Kerala is much higher compared to the rest of the country. Of the total villages, 905 have a population of 10,000 and above. Of these, 287 fall in the range of 10,000—14,999 population, 235 in the range of

15,000—19,999, 172 in the range 20,000—24,999, 97 in the range 25,000—29,999, 46 in the range 30,000—34,999 and 30 in the range 35,000—39,999. 38 villages have a population above 40,000. All the villages in Badagara, Tirur, Ponnani, Chavakkad, Parur, Kothamangalam, Cochin, Shertallai, Mavelikkara, Karunagappally, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Kottarakkara and Neyyattinkara taluks have a population of 10,000 and above.

The average population size of a village in the state is 16,967. Though there are 1,219 villages in the state, the number of villages ranges from 31 in Wayanad to 213 in Trichur district. The average population of a village is highest in Quilon district with 25,191 and lowest in Trichur district with only 9,036. Kalkoonthal village of Udumbanchola taluk has the largest population (85,626 persons) followed by Kannan Devan Hills village (78,833) of Devicolam taluk. Other villages which cross the population mark of 50,000 are Alwaye (76,124) in Alwaye taluk, Kottukal (74,198) in Neyyattinkara taluk, Erumely (65,593) in Kanjirappally taluk, Thiruvallom (63,366) in Trivandrum taluk, Edakkara (63,272) in Ernad taluk, Nemom (60.211) in Trivandrum taluk, Kottamkara (53.349) in Quilon taluk, Konnathady (52,358) in Udumbanchola taluk, Kulathoor (50,917) in Neyyattinkara taluk and Vadasserikkara (50,154) in Pathanamthitta taluk.

Before discussing the urban areas, it is essential to briefly indicate the concepts followed in Censuses of India in determining a place as urban. Prior to the 1961 Census, there was no uniform definition for urban area throughout the country. The concept of urban area differed from census to census and from state to state. In the 1961 Census a new definition has been adopted on a uniform basis for delimitation of urban areas in all states and union territories in the country. All places with a city corporation, municipality, cantonment board or notified town area committee were declared as towns automatically. A three-fold criteria was adopted for declaring other places as towns by taking into consideration the population content, the density of population and the extent of participation of male population in non-agricultural activities. The minimum population limit fixed was 5,000, the density of population should not be less than 400 persons per sq. km. and at least three-fourths of the male population should be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Other places were also treated as towns on the recommendation of the State Government though these places did not satisfy the above three-fold criteria. These places were either towns in the previous census or places of growing

importance for one reason or other with profound urban characteristics. During the 1971 Census, also the above principle was more or less followed with a slight modification in the third criterion. Instead of three-fourth of male population adopted in the 1961 Census, three-fourth of male working population was considered in 1971 in determining the third criterion. The discretionary power of treating places, which did not satisfy the above criteria, as towns was continued in this census also considering the merits in each case. The same definition was followed in the 1981 Census also with a minor change again in the third criterion by treating persons engaged in plantations, orchards, fishing etc. as allied agricultural activity.

The concept of town-group, introduced for the first time in the 1961 Census, was defined as a group of towns situated so close together that in course of time the intervening rural areas would, most likely, merge gradually with the towns to form ultimately a single city or town comprising of the various units of the town-group and the intervening rural areas. The formation of town-groups was abandoned in the subsequent censuses because of its limited use in the study of urbanization.

The concept of urban agglomeration was adopted in the 1971 Census and this was continued in the 1981 Census also. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban outgrowths if any, of such towns. Examples of urban outgrowths are fairly large well recognised railway colonies, port establishments, university campuses, military camps which have sprung up as urban appendages to the core city or town but lie outside the statutory limits of the core city or town. These areas are reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread including the outgrowth are treated as an integrated urban area and are identified as urban agglomeration. All persons enumerated in these urban agglomerations and other cities and towns are treated as urban population for the purpose of census.

In the country as a whole, there are 159.7 million urbanites of which Kerala accounts for nearly 4.8 million. These urban dwellers account for only 18.74 per cent of the total population of the state, as against 23.31 per cent for the country. The degree of urbanisation of a country/state is defined as the proportion of the population residing in urban areas to the total population. If the above yardstick is applied, Maharashtra

stands first among the states in India, in respect of urbanization with 35.03 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Tamil Nadu comes second with 32.95 per cent and Gujarat comes third with 31.10 per cent. The percentages of urban population in other states are less than 30. Himachal Pradesh with 7.61 per cent is the least urbanised state in the country. Kerala takes the 13th place in this respect. Among the nine union territories, Chandigarh stands first with 93.63 per cent of its population as urbanites while Arunachal Pradesh holds the lowest position with an index of urbanization of 6.56 per cent.

If we consider the trends in urbanization in the country, we see that the percentage of urban population which was 10.84 in 1901 declined to 10.29 in 1911 and thereafter maintained a steady upward trend in all the decades upto 1981. As far as Kerala is concerned the percentage of urban population rose steadily from 7.11 per cent in 1901 to 18.74 per cent in 1981 which indicates tremendous progress in urbanization.

Let us now turn our attention to the degree of urbanization in the districts of the state. The only district in Kerala without any urban area is Wayanad. Ernakulam is the most urbanised district in the state, the index of urbanization being 39.56 per cent, followed by the districts of Kozhikode (27.18 per cent) and Trivandrum (25.26 per cent). Idukki district has the smallest percentage of urban population (only 4.59).

By the strict application of the definition of towns as discussed earlier in this Chapter as many as 106 towns were formed in this census. The number of towns in the census of 1901 was only 21. Of the 106 towns, there are 3 corporations, 42 municipalities, 2 townships, 1 cantonment and 58 non-municipal towns. From the above 106 urban units, 9 urban agglomerations were formed leaving the remaining 76 as independent units. A map showing the location of individual towns in the state is presented in page 27.

In every census it is customary to classify the towns by the size of their population. In our country, six size classes are followed. Towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, which are called cities, are grouped under Class I, those between 50,000 and 99,999 as Class II, those between 20,000 and 49,999 as Class III and those between 10,000 and 19,999 are in Class IV. Small towns with a population between 5,000 and 9,999 are included under Class V and those with a population less than 5,000 are included under Class VI.

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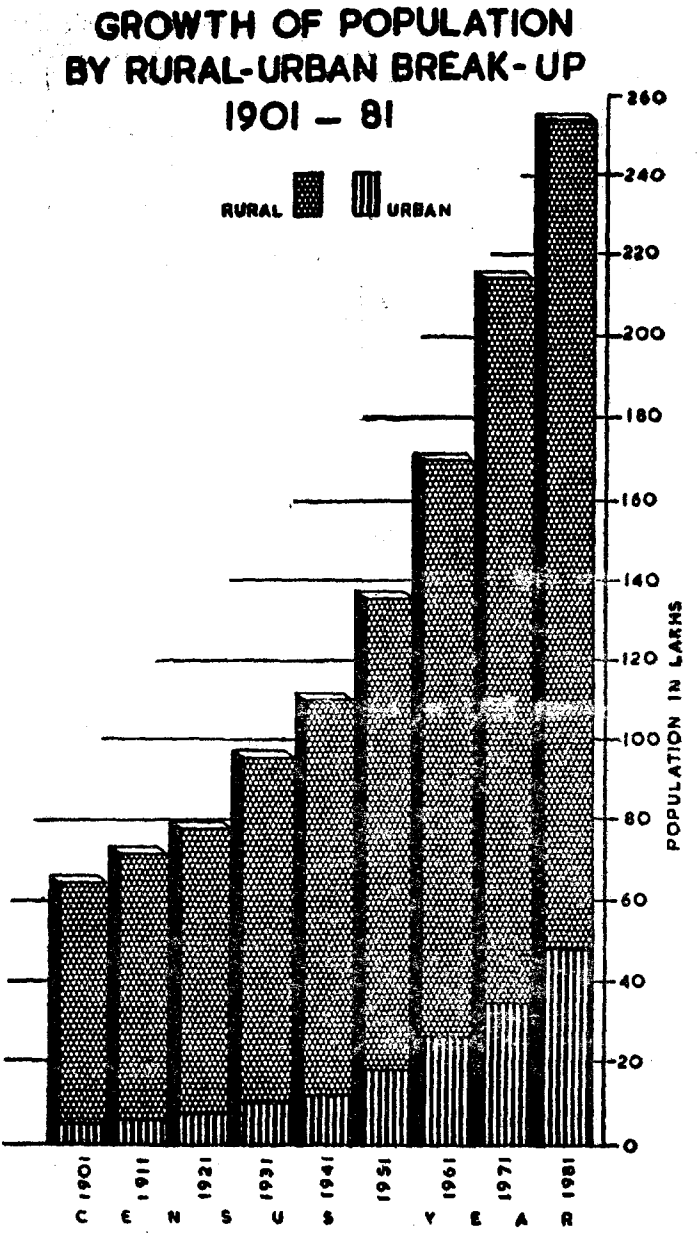
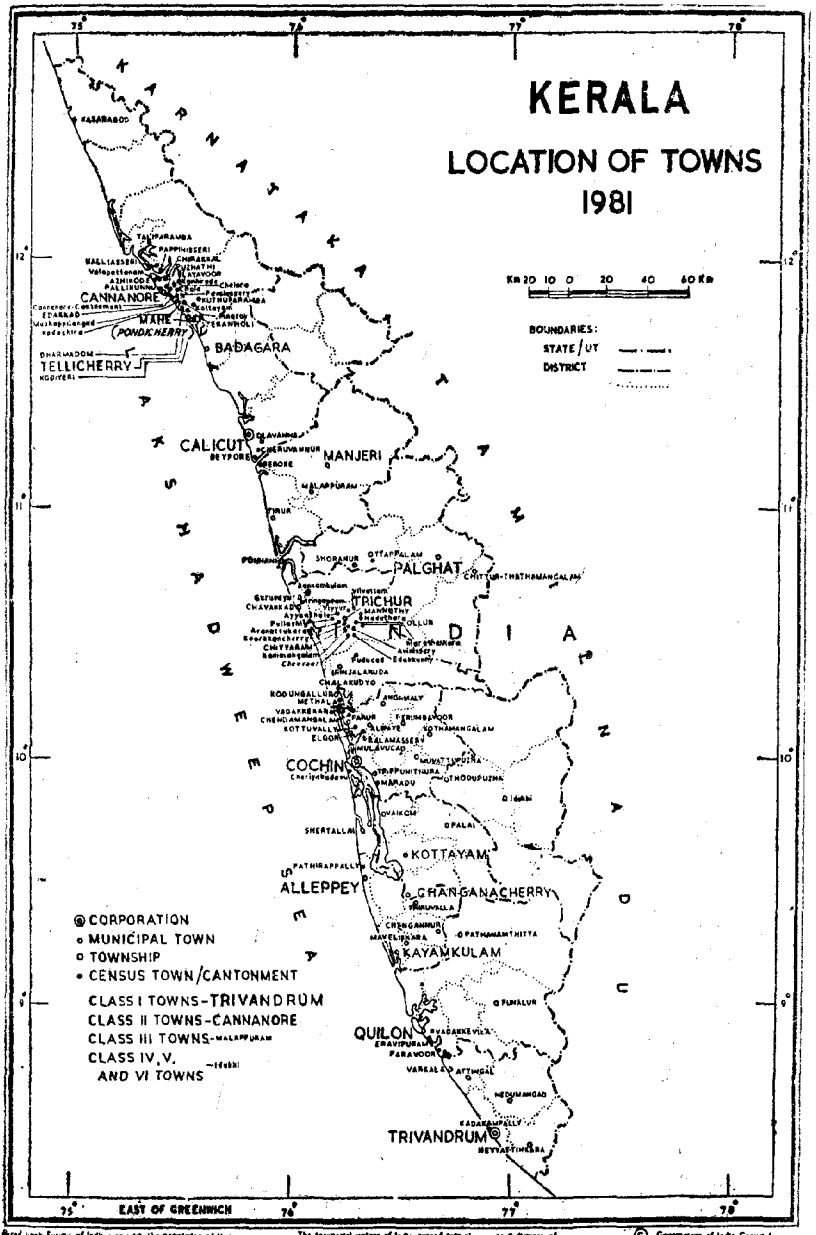

GROWTH OF POPULATION
BY RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP
1901 – 81
RURAL
URBAN
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
POPULATION IN LAKHS
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
CENSUS YEAR



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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Following the above size classes, of the total of 106 towns in the state, 6 fall under Class I, 8 in Class II, 64 in Class III, 21 in Class IV, 6 in Class V and 1 in Class VI. There are five urban outgrowths viz. Palghat Railway Colony, Peringavu, Thrikkakara, Kilikollur and Thumba which are treated as appendages to Palghat Municipal Town, Trichur Municipal Town, Cochin Corporation, Quilon Municipal Town and Trivandrum Corporation respectively. The towns and urban outgrowths which are constituent units of the urban agglomeration are not reckoned separately. They are clubbed together and the urban agglomeration is treated as a single entity and included as such under the appropriate size class on the basis of the total population of the entire urban agglomeration. Thus the 106 towns of the state reduce to 9 agglomerations and 76 other towns. Of these, 7 urban agglomerations and one town come under Class I, 2 urban agglomerations and 5 towns in Class II, 49 towns in Class III, 17 towns in Class IV and 4 towns in Class V. Cannanore Cantonment, the only Class VI town in the state, forms part of Cannanore urban agglomeration and is classified along with it.

Cochin urban agglomeration is the most populous with a population of 685,836 followed by Calicut (546,058) and Trivandrum (520,125) urban agglomerations. Guruvayoor urban agglomeration has the lowest population with 59,467 persons.

Of the total urban dwellers consisting of 4,771,275 persons, as much as 53.14 per cent live in Class I agglomerations/towns, 9.51 per cent in Class II agglomerations/towns, 31.87 per cent in Class III towns, 4.78 per cent in Class IV towns and only 0.70 per cent in Class V towns. Though Class I towns account for only 34.79 per cent of the total urban area and Class III towns for 45.62 per cent, the density per sq. km. of urban area is highest in the Class I towns with 4,077 persons per sq. km. followed by Class II towns with 2,606 persons, Class III towns with 1,864 persons, Class IV towns with 1,720 persons per sq. km. The density of population in Class V towns is the least with only 772 persons per sq. km. which of course is higher than the average density of the state (655).

The concept of Standard Urban Area (S.U.A.) was developed in the 1971 Census and is defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991 taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged

into it but also the intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. As per the general principles, a Standard Urban Area has to satisfy three requirements viz. (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanized in a period of two to three decades. The standard urban area will thus be a larger areal unit encircling the main core town. There were 13 standard urban areas in Kerala in 1971 viz. Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara, Calicut, Palghat, Trichur, Cochin, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Alleppey, Kayamkulam, Quilon and Trivandrum. It was decided that no fresh SUA need be delineated in 1981 based on the 1971 concept. Thus, Manjeri town with a population above 50,000 was not treated as a SUA in 1981. The distinction between Urban Agglomeration (UA) and the Standard Urban Area (SUA) may be clearly noted. The UA represents the actual spread at a given time while SUA represents a larger areal unit which includes existing urban areas and intervening rural areas lying in close proximity which are likely to be urbanized in the near future.

Cochin is the largest SUA with an area of 373.01 sq. km. and a population of 947,108 followed by Calicut (area : 230.14 sq. km., population 689,640) and Trivandrum (area : 143.56 sq. km., population 653,840). In density of population, however, Trivandrum SUA tops with 4,554 persons per sq. km. followed by Quilon 4,400.

CHAPTER IV

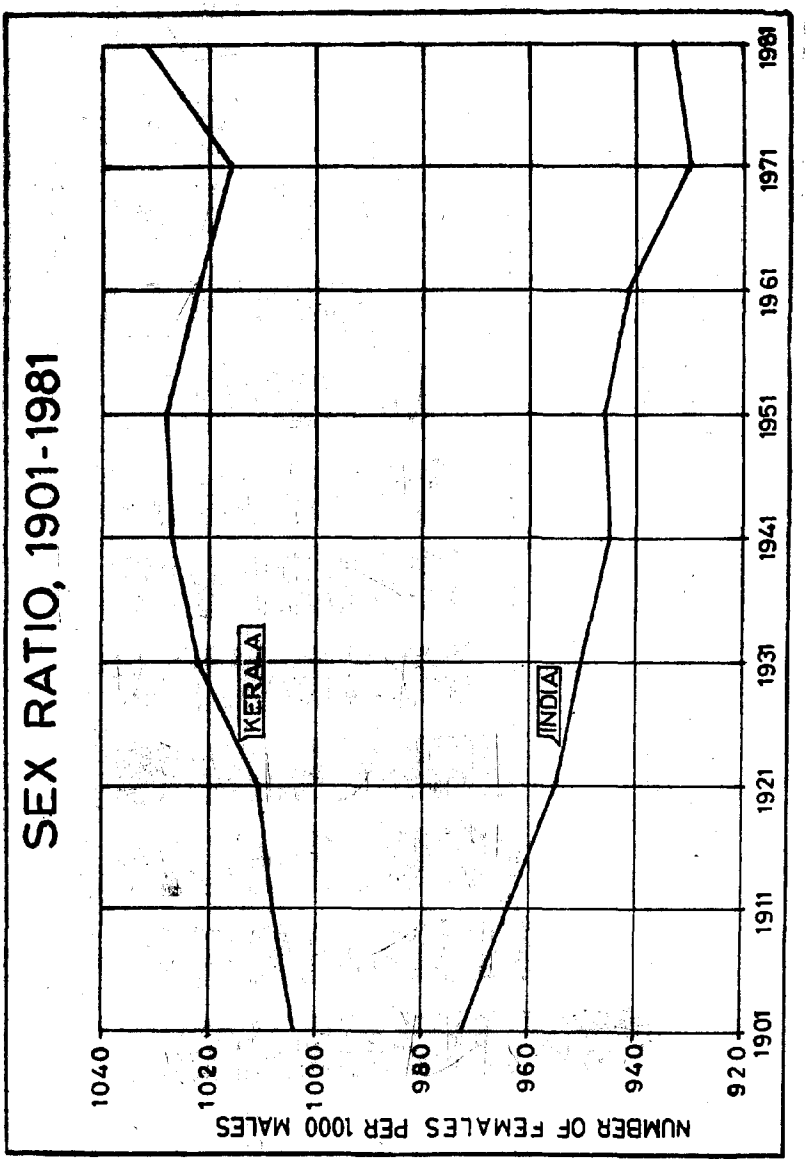
ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?

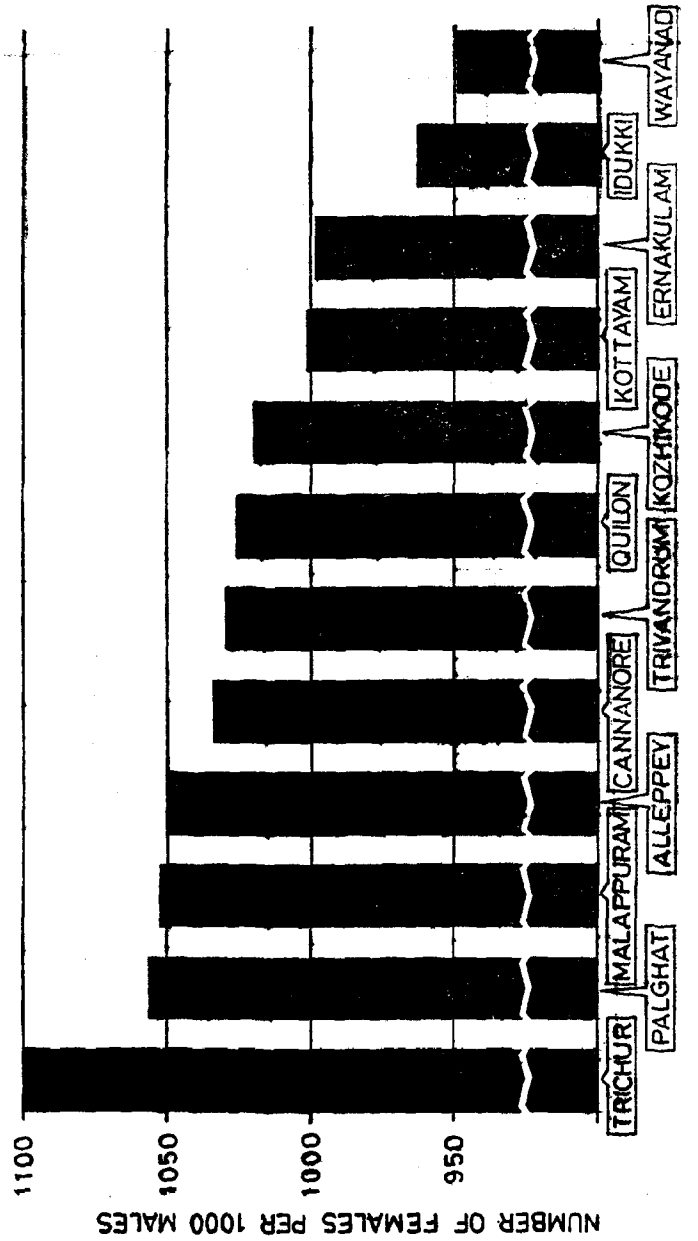
The argument whether one sex is superior to the other is altogether outmoded. But the vital question is whether males and females are equal in number and if not what is the extent of imbalance? The balance between the sexes is an important factor in the study of population and it has a direct bearing on social and economic problems. The ideal condition of equal number of males and females is seldom attained at all times and at all places. The imbalance in the number of males and females may be due to various factors like number of births, deaths, marriages and magnitude and direction of migration. The most common index used to show the balance of the sexes in a population is called the sex ratio which is defined in the Indian Census as the number of females per 1,000 males. But in many countries of the world, the sex ratio is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

The 1981 Census shows that the sex ratio of the country is 933 ie. for every 1,000 males there are only 933 females. Coming to the states and union territories in India, Kerala is the only state in the whole country with more females than males, the sex ratio being 1,032. In all other states and union territories, the balance is in favour of males. The sex ratio is lowest in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with only 760 females per 1,000 males. But among the states, Sikkim ranks last with a sex ratio of 835 females per 1,000 males.

In Kerala, in all the previous censuses from 1901, females outnumbered males, the sex ratio ranging from 1,004 in 1901 to 1,032 in 1981. The swing in the sex ratio over the decades can be seen from the chart in page 31. The reason for this phenomenon may be many and there is ample scope for further research in this field.

Though in the State as a whole there were more females than males in all the censuses from 1901 to 1981, in the districts there was no uniformity and in some districts males outnumber females. In 1981 all the districts except Wayanad, Ernakulam and Idukki had the same pattern of sex ratio with female domination as in the state as a whole. The sex ratio of Trichur is the highest among the districts with 1,100 females per 1,000


SEX RATIO, 1901-1981
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1040
1020
1000
980
960
940
920
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
KERALA
INDIA


SEX RATIO BY DISTRICTS, 1981
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1100
1050
1000
950
TRICHUR
PALGHAT
MALAPPURAM
ALLEPPEY
CANNANORE
TRIVANDRUM
QUILON
KOZHIKODE
KOTTAYAM
ERNAKULAM
IDUKKI
WAYANAD

males in 1981. Wayanad district had the lowest with only 949 females per 1,000 males. Kottayam district is the only district having the most balanced sex ratio with 1,001 in 1981. A similar position prevailed in Quilon district in the 1971 census.

Examining the position in the rural and urban areas, it is seen that sex ratio in the rural areas of the state comes to 1,034 as against 1,021 in the urban areas. In all censuses since 1901, the urban sex ratios for Kerala are higher than the corresponding rates for all-India. Another significant feature is that for the first time in the history of census, the urban sex ratio has crossed the 1,000 mark in 1981. The urban sex ratio is higher than the rural only in the districts of Cannanore, Idukki and Kottayam. In the other districts, the position is just the reverse.

The sex ratios differ widely in the taluks. It ranges from 930 in Sultan's Battery taluk of Wayanad district to 1,182 in Chavakkad taluk of Trichur district. Out of 58 taluks in the state, 2 taluks have a sex ratio of less than 950, 13 taluks fall in the range of 950-999, 26 taluks fall in the range of 1,000-1,049, 12 taluks fall in the range of 1,050-1,099 and 5 taluks have a sex ratio of 1,100 and above.

Out of 48 statutory towns, only 8 towns have excess of males over females. They are Cannanore Cantonment (706), Idukki Township (917), Perumbavoor (963), Muvattupuzha (980) Cochin (987), Kothamangalam (992), Thodupuzha (992) and Kottayam (996). Guruvayoor Township has recorded the highest sex ratio among the towns with 1,220 females per 1,000 males. Vaikom town has the same sex ratio as in the state. The sex ratio of 20 statutory towns exceeded the state average of 1032.

Are the sex ratios balanced in all age groups? The 1981 census figures reveal that there is a predominance of males in the younger age groups of 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 and in the middle age group of 30-34 and in the older age groups of 50-54 and 55-59. In other age groups females outnumber males and the proportion is higher in the age group of 60 and above. Since middle-aged women are prone to higher mortality risks due to pregnancy and child birth there is a slight drop in the sex ratio in the age group of 30-34. In the 1971 census, all the quinquennial age groups of 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 have registered a predominance of males. On the contrary in 1981 the age

groups of 50-54 and 55-59, had shown predominance of males.The general trend is that at the fag end of the life women live longer compared to men. Longevity in men is reduced mainly due to the higher stresses and strains they undergo in their daily avocations.

In the census age is recorded in number of years completed on the last birth day. For infants who have not completed one year age was recorded as 'zero'. Age has an important bearing on the socio-cultural and economic life of the people. There is wide disparity in age structure from state to state and country to country, as it is influenced by major components like fertility, mortality and migration. In other words, the age structure will give broad indications on life expectancy, aging and trends of population growth.

The population can be broadly classified under three groups viz. children (0-14), those in the working age group (15-59) and elderly persons (60 and above). The proportion of population in the age group 0-4 to total population was 14.95 per cent in 1961 but it declined steadily to 13.38 per cent in 1971 and 10.69 per cent in 1981. A similar trend is noticed in the age group 5-9 also, the percentages being 14.45 in 1961, 13.47 in 1971 and 11.48 in 1981. All the above figures indicate a steady decline in fertility during the last 20 years, particularly during the decade 1971-81. As per the 1981 census among the different quinquennial age groups the largest percentage of population is seen in the age group 10-14 (12.80 per cent). Thereafter, the percentage declines as age increases. From the age of 25 onwards, the decline in the proportion is steady as mortality and migration affect the age structure. One striking feature noticed is the aging of population. The proportion of population in the age group 45 and above has been increasing over the last two decades, 1961-71 and 1971-81. General improvement in health care facilities, better care of the elderly and above all improvement in the general health of the people may be the factors contributing to this phenomenon.

As age advances, the civil status of a person also changes. The population is classified into four civil status groups viz. never married, married, widowed and divorced/separated. A person is said to be never married if he/she has never been married at any time. A married person is classified as one whose marriage subsists at the time of enumeration with the

spouse living irrespective of whether it is the person's first marriage or not. Persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons who are living in stable *de facto* union are also classified as married. If a person's wife or husband is dead then such a person is treated as widowed. A person who has been separated from one's wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social and religious custom but has not remarried is classified as separated or divorced.

As per the 1981 census, 61.6 per cent of the males and 50.9 per cent of the females are never married. Married males constitute 37.0 per cent as against 38.6 per cent of females. In absolute numbers the married males constitute 46.4 lakhs in contrast to 50.0 lakhs married females. As compared to the last census in 1971, the proportion of married females has fallen significantly in the age group of 15-19 and 20-24. Consequently the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group has gone down from 63.10 per cent in 1971 to 61.05 per cent in 1981. However, the number of married females in the reproductive age group has gone up by 24.31 per cent during 1971-81, a rate higher than the population growth rate of the state (19.24 per cent).

There is a greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicating that men remarry more often than women. Divorced or separated persons are negligibly small in number. One out of 300 males and about 3 out of 200 females are divorced/separated.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

How many can read or write or, in other words, how many are literates is one of the questions asked in every census not only in our country, but also in all other countries of the world where census is taken. The literate population is thus ascertained every ten years and the progress of literacy assessed so as to plan future programmes of education. Though there is a certain amount of variation in the definition of literacy from decade to decade, the literacy rate which is calculated as a percentage of the number of literates to the total population gives a crude indicator of the basic literacy level of the population. Who are literates? In the 1981 census, a literate was defined as a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who could merely read, but could not write was not considered as literate. It was not necessary that a person who was literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of four years or less were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to school and could read and write a few words. In addition to the mere classification of population into literates and illiterates, the highest educational level attained was also ascertained and recorded from the literates. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of different levels, both the technical and general qualifications were recorded.

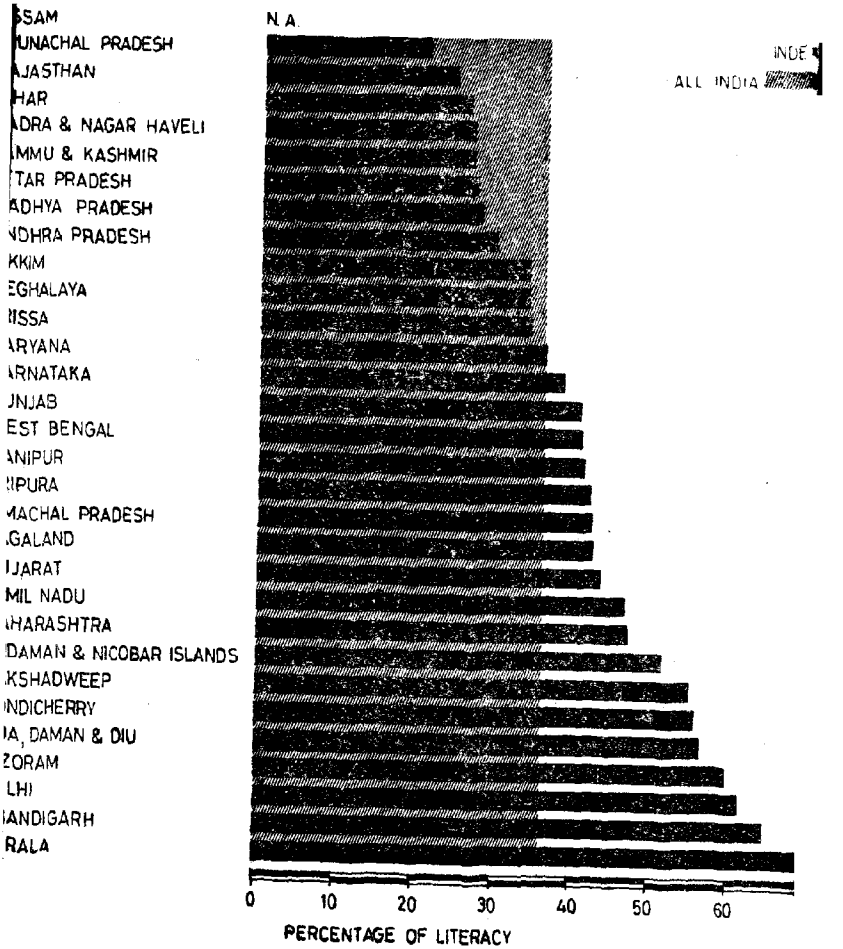
Literacy rate is calculated in two ways. In the first the 'general' literacy rate is calculated by dividing the number of literates by the total population which includes children below 5 years who are essentially illiterates. In the second method, the rate is worked out by dividing the number of literates by the total population excluding those in the age group 0-4. This rate is known as 'effective' literacy rate, which is a refinement on the crude rate worked out by the first method. As the age group data are not available for all levels of administrative units the general literacy rate is commonly used. Except otherwise mentioned in this Chapter the general literacy rate is used for comparative purposes.

According to the 1981 census, there are 179 lakh literates in our State of which 94 lakhs are males and 85 lakhs are females. The rate of literacy for the state as a whole works out to 70.42. per cent as against 36.23 per cent for the whole country. As census could not be conducted in Assam owing to disturbed conditions there, the all-India literacy rate mentioned above excludes Assam. The literacy rate of Kerala is almost double that of the country and it stands well above other states and union territories in this respect. Among the states, Maharashtra comes second in literacy with a rate of 47.18 per cent, closely followed by Tamil Nadu with 46.76 per cent. The literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Rajasthan are less than 30 per cent and none of the other states except Kerala, has a literacy rate of more than 50 per cent. Now coming to the literacy in the Union Territories, the U.T. of Chandigarh tops the list with a literacy rate of 64.79 per cent, the U.T. of Delhi coming second with 61.54 per cent. All the other Union Territories have a literacy rate of above 50 per cent excepting Arunachal Pradesh with only 20.79 per cent and Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 26.67 per cent.

In all the censuses, Kerala had a higher content of literates in her population. At the turn of the century Kerala had a general literacy rate of 11.14 per cent as against 5.35 for undivided India. Within two decades i.e. by 1921 the literacy rate of the state rose to 19.02 per cent, by 1951 to 40.47 per cent and by 1961 to 56.85 per cent. The rate of literacy of Kerala has increased from 60.42 per cent in 1971 to 70.42 per cent in 1981 whereas the corresponding rates for the country are only 29.45 per cent in 1971 and 36.23 per cent in 1981. The effective literacy rate for Kerala works out to 81.29 per cent for total population, 87.11 per cent for males and 75.68 per cent for females. Roughly the above figures indicate that four-fifth of the total population—seven-eighth of the males and three-fourth of the females—are literates. This impressive achievement in literacy has not been achieved in a day. The policies enunciated more than a century ago by the enlightened rulers of the state, missionaries and the subsequent Governments had laid strong foundations for this creditable achievement. Kerala is now having the pride place in the literacy map of the country.

Let us now discuss literacy among the male and female population. The literacy rate for the males in Kerala works out to 75.26 per cent in 1981 whereas for females the rate is only 65.73 per cent as against a literacy rate of 70.42 per cent

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1981



for the total population. For the country as a whole, male and female literacy rates are 46.89 per cent and 24.82 per cent respectively. As in the case of total literacy, the states of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu take the second and third positions in respect of male literacy with a rate of 58.79 per cent and 58.26 per cent respectively. As far as female literacy is concerned the ranking of the above two states are reversed, Tamil Nadu coming second with a rate of 34.99 per cent and Maharashtra taking the third rank with 34.79 per cent. The Union Territory of Chandigarh leads the other U.Ts and other states except Kerala in respect of both male and female literacy. Even though the U.T. of Delhi takes the next position after Chandigarh in respect of total and male literacy, as far as female literacy is concerned the U.T. of Mizoram occupies the second position by pushing Delhi down to the third position.

It is interesting to find out the impact of post-independence educational policies on both the sexes of population. A cursory look of the figures indicates that at the turn of the century Kerala had a general literacy rate of 19.15 for males and 3.15 for females, the difference being 16 points. This disparity continued to persist with minor variations on either side till the 1961 census. The last two censuses have witnessed a steady decline in the disparity and the difference is less than 10 points in 1981 i.e. 75.26 for males and 65.73 for females. What does this indicate? The various sociological factors coupled with the greater stress on women's education have made greater impact on the attitude of women. It is significant to note that 95 per cent of girls in the age group of 10-14 have now become literate according to the census of 1981.

The literacy rates in urban areas are very much higher when compared to the rural areas. The male and female literacy rates separately also followed the above pattern not only in this state, but also in other states and union territories. In the urban areas of this state, 76.11 per cent of the population are returned as literates while the rural areas returned only 69.11 per cent as literates. The literacy rate for males in the urban areas is 80.10 per cent as against 72.20 per cent for females. The corresponding rates in the rural areas are 74.13 per cent and 64.25 per cent. In the country as a whole, only 29.65 per cent of the rural population are literates whereas in the urban areas, the literacy rate goes up to 57.40 per cent. Only 17.96 per cent of the female population in the rural areas of the country are literates, the state of Rajasthan ranking last among the states and union territories in this respect with a rate of 5.46 per cent.

The rates of literacy are not uniform in the districts. Kottayam district stands foremost in literacy with a rate of 81.66 per cent. The position is the same separately in the case of male literacy (83.96 per cent) and female literacy (79.35 per cent). Alleppey district has the second rank with a literacy rate of 78.52 per cent and Palghat district comes last with only 58.00 per cent. Wayanad is the only other district with a literacy rate of less than 60 per cent. Male literacy is lowest in the districts of Wayanad and Palghat with 64.81 per cent each. Wayanad district also takes the last rank in respect of female literacy with 51.51 per cent.

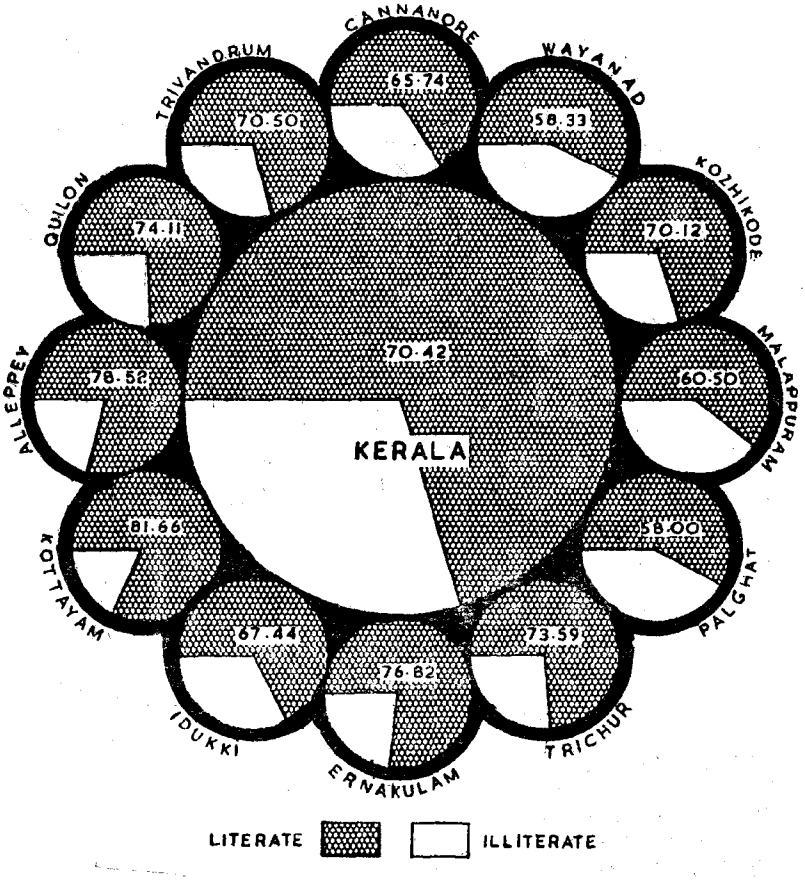
Going further down to the level of taluks, it may be seen that out of the 58 taluks in the state, literacy rate for total population in 10 taluks are less than 60 per cent. But the literacy rates of all these ten taluks crossed the 50 per cent mark, Chittur taluk ranking last with a literacy rate of 50.88 which itself is much above the all-India rate (36.23 per cent). Fifteen taluks have literacy rate in the range of 60.00 to 69.99 per cent and 25 taluks fall in the range of 70.00 to 79.99 per cent. About 8 taluks have literacy rate of above 80 per cent; among them Kottayam taluk tops the list with a rate of 83.55 per cent.

As for as male literacy is concerned, Mannarghat taluk with a rate of 58.80 per cent is the only taluk falling in the range of less than 60 per cent. In 14 taluks, male literacy ranges from 60.00 to 69.99 per cent and 26 taluks fall in the range of 70.00 to 79.99. As many as 17 taluks have male literacy rates above 80 per cent, Kottayam taluk coming again in the forefront with a rate of 85.54 per cent.

In the case of female literacy, Thiruvalla (82.17 per cent) and Kuttanad (81.60 per cent) taluks push down Kottayam taluk (81.56 per cent) to the third position. Changanacherry (80.32 per cent) is the fourth taluk coming in the literacy range of 80 per cent and above. Seventeen taluks have female literacy rates of less than 60 per cent of which 7 taluks have a rate of less than 50 per cent, Chittur taluk coming at the bottom of the list with a rate of only 41.89 per cent. Eighteen taluks have literacy rates ranging from 60.00 to 69.99 per cent and 19 taluks fall in the range of 70.00 to 79.99 per cent.

There are 6 Class I towns with a population of 1 lakh and above and all these towns fall in the literacy range of 70.00 to 79.99 per cent, Cochin Corporation topping the list with 79.58

GENERAL LITERACY RATES IN THE DISTRICTS OF KERALA 1981



per cent and Palghat Municipal town coming last in this group with only 71.96 per cent. Among the other statutory and census towns in the population size classes II to VI, 27 have literacy rates above 80 per cent; the Cannanore Cantonment has returned the highest literacy rate of 85.99 per cent. The literacy rate is lowest in Ponnani town with only 46.34 per cent. Cannanore Cantonment has the highest male literacy rate with 89.29 per cent while the lowest position is claimed by Ponnani town with 53.44 per cent. Coming to female literacy, Thiruvalla town has the highest female literacy with 84.51 per cent and Ponnani town again taking the lowest position in this respect with a rate of only 39.64 per cent.

Over the centuries, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were steeped in ignorance and illiteracy and their emancipation was the policy of the enlightened Governments which ruled the state. Of the 25.49 lakh Scheduled Castes in the state as many as 14.27 lakh were literates in 1981 which works out to 55.96 per cent. This percentage is all the more encouraging when compared to the all-India literacy rate of Scheduled Castes (21.38 per cent). The same pattern holds good in respect of males and females also. The literacy rate among male Scheduled Castes in the state (62.33 per cent) is double that of all-India (31.12 per cent). Similarly the literacy rate among female Scheduled Castes of Kerala is 49.73 per cent as against the corresponding rate of 10.93 per cent for all-India. At the district level Kottayam has the highest percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes with 71.79 per cent followed by Alleppey (67.95 per cent) and Ernakulam (63.10 per cent). The lowest position is held by Palghat with 41.93 per cent which is also much above the all-India average.

Of the 2.61 lakh Scheduled Tribes in the state only eighty three thousand are literates. This gives a literacy rate of 31.79 per cent. The corresponding literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes at the all-India level is only 16.35 per cent. The literacy rate among male Scheduled Tribes is 37.52 per cent as against the all-India figure of 24.52 per cent, the disparity being 13 points. On the contrary, the disparity is very significant in respect of literacy among female Scheduled Tribes, the rates being 26.02 per cent for Kerala and 8.04 per cent for all-India. Coming to districts, Kottayam has the highest position with 75.51 per cent and Palghat the lowest with 16.02 per cent in respect of male literacy among Scheduled Tribes.

For the first time in the history of census, a question was asked to each individual whether the person was attending school or college. Of the total population as many as 34.5 lakh males reported that they are attending school or college which works out to 26.14 per cent. This proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (27.24 per cent). Compared to females (24.87 per cent) more males (27.57 per cent) attend schools or colleges. About 85.94 per cent of the population in the age group 10-14 years attend schools as against 50.39 per cent for all-India. In the same age group, the corresponding proportion for school attendance for males is 87.70 per cent for Kerala and 61.98 per cent for all-India and for females 84.15 per cent for Kerala and 37.49 per cent for all-India.

Even though Kerala has an enviable position in the level of literacy when compared to rest of the country, achievement of the ideal condition of cent per cent effective literacy should be our ultimate goal. Increased efforts to establish schools within easy reach of the children in rural as well as remote areas, the commendable progress made in the enrolment of children in schools, measures to reduce drop outs and the successful implementation of various educational reforms will go a long way in achieving the above goal in the near future.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Making gestures, body movements, speech and different kinds of noises are some of the means of communication or exchange of ideas. Of these the gift of speech differentiates man from the rest of animal world. Language is the system of vocal symbols used by human beings. Different symbols used by different beings may have the same meaning or different meanings. These variations in vocal symbols cause different languages. According to speech and brain specialists, the ability of speech in human beings is due to the presence in their brain of certain specific areas which are not present in the brain of other animals. Variations in language skills are caused by special areas in the brain. A child is born with the innate ability of understanding and speaking. As it grows, it develops the ability to speak the language of its immediate surroundings. Language is a basic characteristic of human culture. There are variations between the languages spoken by people living in different parts of the country.

India is a vast country with an ancient culture, inhabited by different ethnic groups and the people speak a multiplicity of languages. The eminent linguist, G.A. Griearson, who made a detailed study of the languages in India and classified them, had observed: "There are parts of India that recall the plain in the land of Shinar where the tower of old was built and in which almost each of the many mountains has its own languages, and there are great plains, thousands and tens of thousands of miles in area, over which one language is spoken from end to end". The languages in India have been broadly classified under four families viz. Indo-European family, Dravidian family, Astro-Asiatic family and Tibeto-Chinese family. Generally speakers of Indo-European languages live along northern and south western parts of India, Dravidian language speakers along the south and south eastern parts, Astro-Asiatic language speakers along the central part and the Tibeto-Chinese language speakers along the north eastern areas of the country.

Language data was collected in India in the census of 1881 onwards. However there were some variations in the concepts adopted. In 1881, information on mother-tongue, which was

defined as the language ordinarily spoken in the parental home of each person, was collected. In 1891 also, the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents was collected. In 1901 the language ordinarily used by the person was collected. In 1911 the language ordinarily spoken by a person in his own home was collected. Information on languages in later censuses were collected generally following the above definition for mother-tongue. In 1961 Census mother-tongue was defined as the language spoken in the childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. This was adopted in the last two censuses also. Information on bilingualism also had been collected in the censuses since 1901. However there were changes in the implication of the questions in this respect. In the Census of 1981, if a person has a working knowledge to converse with understanding in any of the languages, Indian or foreign, other than his mother-tongue, a maximum of two such languages were recorded in the order in which he spoke and understood them best.

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother-tongue' and 'other languages known' in the individual slip. In the case of institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language, the questions on the language mainly spoken in the household was not canvassed.

As stated earlier, the question on language mainly spoken in the household was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The distribution of the 1981 household population by language mainly spoken in the household is grouped into scheduled languages and other languages. The scheduled languages which have been included under the Eighth schedule of our Constitution are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Hindi is specified as the official language of the country.

The distribution of household population in Kerala by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants

grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India is given below:

	Language	*No. of speakers*
1	Assamese	25
2	Bengali	891
3	Gujarati	5,854
4	Hindi	13,205
5	Kannada	69,506
6	Kashmiri	20
7	Malayalam	24,231,396
8	Marathi	24,381
9	Oriya	135
10	Punjabi	1,745
11	Sanskrit	7
12	Sindhi	1,803
13	Tamil	603,188
14	Telugu	60,529
15	Urdu	12,228

The distribution of household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants under each group) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India is given below:

	Language	*No. of speakers*
1	Arabic/Arbi	269
2	Bhili/Bhilodi	3,442
3	Bodo/Boro	6
4	Coorgi/Kodagu	109
5	Dogri	59
6	English	5,523
7	Gondi	45

	Language	*No of speakers*
8	Gorkhali/Nepali	621
9	Konkani	100,934
10	Koch	5
11	Lushai/Mizo	6
12	Santali	2
13	Manipuri/Meithei	8
14	Tripuri	5
15	Tulu	105,732
16	Others*	2,690

*Include less than 10,000 speakers at the all-India level or those not linguistically identifiable.

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 25,244,369 in Kerala State, 25,024,913 constituting 99.13 per cent are speakers of languages specified under Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India and 219.456 constituting 0.87 per cent are speakers of other languages.

Both in the case of the languages specified and not specified under Schedule VIII the variants have been grouped under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. Those identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers at all-India level and have been grouped under 'scheduled' and 'other languages' are given below:

Language	*Variants*
Under Scheduled languages	
Gujarati	Saurashtra
Hindi	Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Kumauni, Magadhi/Magahi, Maithili, Marwari, Pahari, Rajasthani
Kannada	Kuruba/Kurumba
Malayalam	Pania
Sindhi	Kachchhi
Other languages	
Konkani	Kudubi/Kudumbi
Santali	Mahili

CHAPTER VII

RELIGION FOLLOWED

One may ask what is the relevance of religion in a secular democratic country like India where all religions are treated alike. But India is a land of ancient cultural heritage and various religious faiths are followed by the population. This is probably the only nation in the whole world where the people profess so many religious faiths. One of the basic cultural characteristics of the population is religion. Social behaviours of different religious groups are different and these influence the various factors controlling the growth and structure of the population. Therefore, it is but natural that religious composition of the population becomes significant from the demographic point of view.

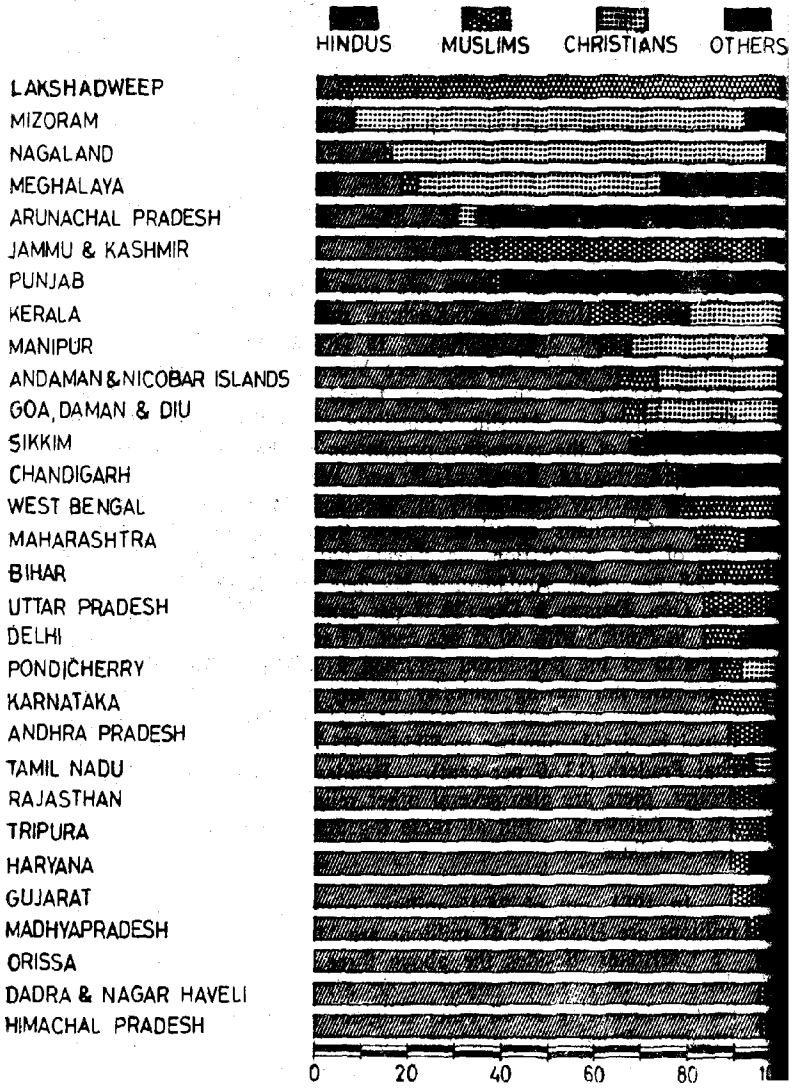
Information on religion has been collected in all the Indian Censuses. In the Census of 1981, information on religion of each person was collected in the Individual Slip and the religion of the head of the household was collected in the household schedule. The data relating to 1981 Census presented in this Chapter is based on the religion of head of households collected in the household schedule in respect of normal and houseless households. In the case of institutional households religion of the person as recorded in the individual slips was used. The shortcoming of this data is that in the case of normal and houseless households all the members are grouped at the time of tabulation under the same religion as that of the head of the household, although in actual practice there may be a few households where the religion of some of the members may be different from that of the head of the household. But in the absence of tabulated data on individual religion, we have to depend on the data mainly based on the religion of head of household. However, in spite of its limitations, this data will, for all practical purposes reflect adequately the religious composition of the population.

Hinduism is the religion followed by the vast majority of people in India. As per the 1981 Census, 82.63 per cent of the population of the country are Hindus. However, India being a vast country with a long past subjected to various influences there are also other religions followed by different sections of

population and some of these groups are numerically strong in certain parts of the country. In most of the states and union territories with the exception of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshdweep more than half of the population are Hindus. However, in these Hindu-majority states, their strength varies between 58.15 per cent in Kerala and 95.77 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. The other religious groups in the order of strength are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. There is considerable difference in the strength of these religious groups. Muslims, the next largest group after Hindus, outnumber all other religious groups together. While there are 114 Muslims among 1,000 Indians there are only 24 Christians, 20 Sikhs, 7 Buddhists and 5 Jains. It may be recalled that Muslim rulers reigned over India for a long period and this led to the growth of Islam in India. While Hindus dominate in almost all areas of the country, other religious groups are also predominant in certain regions. In Jammu and Kashmir majority of the population (64.19 per cent) are Muslims. In fact all the inhabitants of Lakshadweep (94.84 per cent) are Muslims and the small number of persons of other religions found there are migrants from the mainland. Muslims constitute more than one-tenth but below half of the respective population in the States of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, U.P. and West Bengal. Christians are the majority community in Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. Christians constitute more than one-tenth but below half of the population in Kerala (20.56 per cent), Manipur (29.68 per cent), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (25.58 per cent) and Goa, Daman & Diu (29.28 per cent). Sikhs have majority only in Punjab with 60.75 per cent. Chandigarh comes next with one-fifth of the population returned as Sikhs. Buddhists and Jains are not having majority in any state or union territory though they are found in many areas. Buddhists, however, are found in sizable number in Sikkim (28.71 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh (13.69 per cent). Besides the above six religious groups, there are also several other religions with a small number of followers. But all these together number only 4 among 1,000 Indians.

In 1981, out of 25.45 million population of Kerala 14.80 millions are Hindus, 5.41 millions are Muslims and 5.23 millions are Christians. Besides the above three major religious groups, there are only 3,605 Jains, 1,295 Sikhs and 223 Buddhists. Persons belonging to all other religions and persuasions such as Judaism, Bahai, Zorastrianism etc. number 499. However, 3,159 persons in Kerala have not stated their religion due to

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES 1981

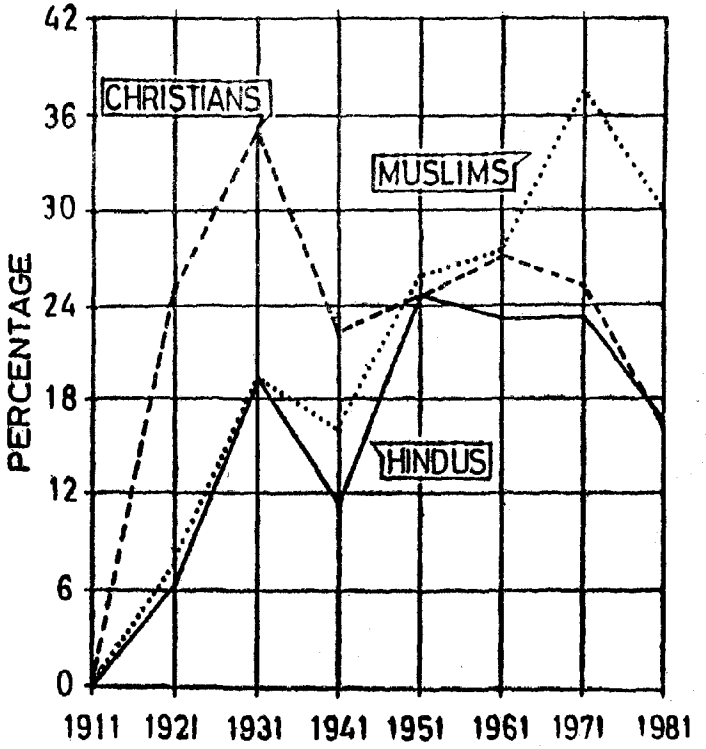


reasons unknown. It is interesting to note that the three religious groups viz. Hindus, Muslims and Christians make up almost 99.96 per cent of the population of Kerala, the other religious groups having only insignificantly small number of followers. Almost three-fifth of the population of Kerala are Hindus. Muslims and Christians with almost equal strength, constitute one-fifth each of the population. Kerala is unique among the states in India in the sense that both Muslims and Christians have almost equal strength, though Muslims have a slight edge over Christians.

The growth of the three religious groups in the State over the last 7 decades shows that the relative strength of Hindus has considerably decreased over the decades. In 1911, out of 100 Keralites, 67 were Hindus but in 1981 this has come down to 58. There were only 18 Muslims and 15 Christians among 100 Keralites in 1911, as against 21 Muslims and an equal number of Christians in 1981. Though all the three major religious groups have grown in numbers the rate of growth is very low among Hindus when compared to Christians and Muslims. The overall growth over the 70 years is highest among Christians, the growth of Muslims during the last decade 1971-81 is quite phenomenal, coming to almost double the growth rate of Hindus and Christians. The disparity between the growth rate of Christians and Hindus in previous decades has vanished during the last decade. In fact the growth rate of Christians is marginally less than that of Hindus during the last decade. In 1911, Muslims were the largest group after Hindus in Kerala. But from 1921 to 1971 Christians outnumbered Muslims. However, during the last decade 1971-81, Muslims have again exceeded Christians in a big way and by 1981 they have regained the second position which they lost to Christians in 1921.

The relative strength of the three religions in the districts are not in the same pattern as in the State as a whole. Hindus have absolute majority in only 9 out of 12 districts of the state. In Malappuram district Muslims are the majority community constituting more than 65 per cent of the population. Between 40 and 48 per cent of the population in Kottayam, Idukki and Ernakulam districts are Christians. In Kottayam district the strength of Christians is almost equal to that of Hindus. The strength of Hindus is not uniform in the 9 districts where they are in majority. It varies from 50.28 per cent in Idukki to 73.11 per cent in Palghat. Though the proportions of Hindus

GROWTH OF MAJOR RELIGION IN KERALA 1911-1981



in the two hilly and undeveloped districts of Wayanad and Idukki are almost the same there is difference in the strength of other religions. In Wayanad the strength of Muslims and Christians is almost equal each coming to half of the Hindu population. In Idukki district, however, Christians with 43 per cent of the population are the dominent group after Hindus and there are only a small number of Muslims. The strength of Christians is as low as 2.38 per cent in Malappuram district and as high as 47.48 per cent in Kottayam district. The population of Muslims varies from 4.96 per cent in Kottayam district to 65.51 per cent in Malappuram district. An interesting feature of the religious composition of the state is that Muslims are concentrated in the northern districts and Christians in the south central districts. With the exception of Wayanad in the north, it can generally be seen that there are less Christians where there are more Muslims and vice versa. In the districts of Idukki, Kottayam and Alleppey where there are large Christian population, only less than 10 per cent of the population are Muslims. On the other hand in the districts of Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palghat where there are large number of Muslims, Christians constitute only less than 5 per cent of the population. Malappuram district has more than two-thirds of its population as Muslims. The relative strength of Muslims is decreasing gradually as we move away from Malappuram towards north and south. Similarly the relative strength of Christians which is highest in Kottayam district wanes gradually towards north and south of Kottayam. However, Wayanad district in the north where a large number of Christians have migrated from South Central Kerala, is an exception to this. It is generally believed that Christianity and Islam spread in Kerala through conversions in the past. In areas where conversions to one religion took place the chances of conversions to another religion were less and that may be the reason for concentration of Christians and Muslims in two different regions of the state. It is interesting to note that the influence of these two religious groups in the northern and southern parts of the state has resulted in the uneven development of the two regions. The south central region influenced by Christianity is more developed in respect of education and other amenities than the Malabar region.

There is no appreciable difference in the rural-urban distribution of major religions. However the proportion of Christians in rural areas is slightly higher as compared to urban areas. In respect of Hindus and Muslims the position is reversed.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The caste system which was non-existent in ancient Kerala society was introduced subsequently by the Aryan Immigrants. The later part of the Sangam age (first five centuries A.D.) witnessed the beginnings of caste-wise segregation and stratification of society. By the eighth century A.D., Aryanisation of Kerala was almost complete and the Brahmins attained a position of primacy in social and religious matters. Even powerful groups like the Kshatriyas (ruling class) and the Nairs (fighting class) came under the domination of the Brahmins. Many other communities which followed occupations involving manual labour or indulged in beef-eating came to be relegated to the lower rungs of the social ladder. Over the centuries the rigours and rigidities of the caste system became etched more and more deeply in the social life of Kerala manifesting in the triple evils of untouchability, unapproachability and unseeability perpetrated towards the lower castes. Further, they were denied admission to schools and employment in Government service. They were also denied entry into temples and were not even allowed to walk along the approach roads to temples. Another notable aspect of this evil of caste-based discrimination was that in addition to the existence of a multitude of castes there was a bewildering variety of sub-castes and some of the lower castes considered untouchable by the high castes had among themselves certain sub-castes considered untouchable by certain other superior sub-castes within the same caste. There was no intermarriage or inter-dining between these sub-castes. For instance, the Pulayas who abstained from eating beef, considered as polluting, the very approach of other Pulayas who ate beef. Further, untouchability was practised even by the lower castes among themselves. For instance, the Ezhavas who cavilled at the denial of temple entry to them by the high caste Hindus themselves denied entry into the temples owned by them to the still lower castes.

The evils of the caste system at its worst as indicated above came to be substantially mitigated in the present century as a result of the influence of liberal western education, the agitations of the depressed classes for the removal of their disabilities, the growing awareness among the high caste people about

the injustices in the caste system, the works of great social reformers and, above all, the Indian National Movement. Consequent to these, a series of progressive measures were implemented in different parts of the State as it then existed, which broke down the rigid barriers and disabilities of the caste system. Children of all castes were given admission to schools, communal rotation was adopted for government jobs and the approach roads to temples were thrown open to the lower caste people. The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) and the Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931-32) were landmarks in this reform movement. The historic Temple Entry Proclamation issued in November 1936 by the Maharaja of Travancore ordains removal of restrictions on any Hindu by birth or religion entering and worshipping at the temples. In Cochin and Malabar areas also, similar progressive reforms were implemented and temple entry was formally introduced in 1947. With the advent of independence, legislation was implemented for the abolition of untouchability and constitutional provisions were introduced for the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the directive principles of state policy in Article 46 of the Constitution it is laid down that "the state shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The special protection offered by the Constitution naturally, should go only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are genuinely backward and deserve special consideration. As presented in Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the "President of India may by public notification specify such castes and tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each state". Accordingly, the President of India, after consultation with the heads of the states concerned issued the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950. These lists were followed in the 1951 census. After the re-organisation of the states on 1st November 1956, the lists were further modified by the Sheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order 1956. The modified list as per the 1956 order was used in the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The 1956 order was further amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and this was followed in the 1981 Census. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the 1956 Order and 1976 Order are given as Annexure II. On a

comparison of the two lists, it can be seen that substantial changes are seen in the list followed in the 1981 Census compared to the list followed in 1971 census by way of addition of new castes/tribes which satisfy the prescribed criteria, deletion of certain castes/tribes which do not satisfy the criteria, transfer from the caste list to the tribe list and *vice versa* removal of area restrictions etc.

According to the definition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, those who follow Hindu and Sikh religions will only be treated as belonging to Scheduled Caste. However there is no such restrictions on Scheduled Tribes and they can belong to any religion.

According to the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of Kerala is 25,49,382 which works out to 10.02 per cent of the total population as against the Scheduled Tribe population of 2,61,475 which constitutes only 1.03 per cent of the total population. The combined population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes to 28.11 lakhs in 1981 as against 20.42 lakhs in 1971 showing an increase of 37.68 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as compared to the general population growth rate of 19.24 per cent. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population as per the 1971 Census were 17.72 lakhs (8.30 per cent) and 2.69 lakhs (1.26 per cent) respectively.

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the 1971 Census has been estimated based on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and notified by the Government of India in 1977. According to this estimate, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Kerala in 1971 come to 20.02 lakhs (9.38 per cent) and 1.93 lakhs (0.90 per cent) respectively. These figures provide a more accurate base for a realistic comparison with the 1981 Census figures of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population separately. Based on the above revised figures the growth rate of Scheduled Caste population for 1971-81 is 27.32 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribe population is 35.23 per cent.

Now coming to the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the districts, it can be seen that the largest percentage of Scheduled Caste population is in Palghat district (18.41 per cent) while the largest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is in Wayanad district (17.25 per cent). The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in Alleppey district is

equal to the State average (10.02 per cent) whereas it is above the state average in the districts of Palghat (18.41), Trichur (12.38), Idukki (13.71), Quilon (12.35) and Trivandrum (10.95). The percentage of Scheduled Caste population is lowest in Wayanad district with only 3.81 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribe population is lowest in Trichur district (0.13 per cent). The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is greater than the state average in the districts of Cannanore (1.42), Palghat (1.41) and Idukki (3.98).

Of the 25,49,382 Scheduled Castes and 2,61,475 Scheduled Tribes in the state as many as 22,40,011 Scheduled Castes (87.86 per cent) and 2,56,485 Scheduled Tribes (98.09 per cent) live in rural areas. They prefer to live in rural areas in all the districts, as most of them are engaged in agriculture and other occupations which are typically rural in nature. The Scheduled Castes constitute 10.83 per cent of the total population in the rural areas as against 6.48 per cent in urban areas. The corresponding proportions for Scheduled Tribes are 1.24 per cent in rural areas and 0.10 per cent in urban areas.

Now coming down to the taluk level, of the 58 taluks, the taluks of Tellicherry, Mananthavady, Sultan's Battery, Badagara, Meenachil, Kottayam and Ambalapuzha have Scheduled Caste population less than 5 per cent each of the total population of the taluk, the Tellicherry taluk coming last in this respect with only 1.64 per cent. In 25 taluks the percentage of Scheduled Caste population ranges between 5 and 9.9 per cent, in 15 taluks between 10 and 14.9 per cent and in 7 taluks between 15 and 19.9. Devicolam taluk has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population with 28.18 per cent, the other three taluks falling in the rage of above 20 per cent are Peermade (26.28), Ottapalam (22.26) and Alathur (20.38).

In 40 out of 58 taluks, Scheduled Tribes constitute only less than 0.5 per cent of the total population. Ernad and Pathanapuram taluks fall in the range of 0.5 to 0.9 per cent and Hosdurg and Pathnamthitta taluks in the range of 1.0 to 1.4 per cent. Four taluks fall in the next higher range of 1.5 to 1.9 per cent and 10 taluks have the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population above 2 per cent. Though the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is highest in the Mananthavady taluk with 19.80 per cent, in absolute numbers the taluk of Sultan's Battery has the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes consisting of 14.08 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the state.

Compared to the sex ratio (1032 females per 1000 males) for the total population of the state, the sex ratios of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lower. While there are 1,022 females per 1000 males among the Scheduled Castes, there are only 992 females per 1000 males among Scheduled Tribes. The highest sex ratio among Scheduled Castes is in Trivandrum District (1045) while the second and third positions are held by Trichur (1044) and Palghat (1040). Male Scheduled Castes outnumber female Scheduled Castes in the districts of Cannanore (997), Wayanad (932), Idukki (991) and Kottayam (992). In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the sex ratio is above 1000 only in four districts viz. Malappuram (1055), Trivandrum (1025), Kottayam (1012) and Wayanad (1010). In all other districts there is preponderance of males over females among Scheduled Tribes.

Literacy is one of the major demographic characteristics which indicates the level of advancement of the people. It is all the more significant in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as most of them were steeped in illiteracy and ignorance for centuries. Viewed from this angle, the comparatively higher literacy rates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala present an encouraging picture. Out of the scheduled caste population of 25.49 lakhs in the state, 14.27 lakhs are literates which works out to a literacy rate of 55.96 per cent. Of the total Scheduled Tribe population of 2.61 lakhs in the State, 83,132 are literates yielding a literacy rate of 31.79 per cent. The disparity between the state literacy (70.42 per cent) and the literacy rates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is considerable with a difference of 14.46 points in the case of Scheduled Caste population and 38.63 points in the case of Scheduled Tribe population. However, it is significant to note that the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in Kerala is substantially higher than even the all-India literacy rate for the total population (36.17 per cent) while that for the Scheduled Tribe population is also not far less than the all-India rate. The same phenomenon is noticed in respect of male and female literacy of Scheduled Castes. However, in the case of female literacy, the rates in the state, for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are higher than the total female literacy rate for all-India.

As in the case of literacy rates for the total population, Kottayam district leads other districts with a literacy rate of 71.79 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 73.63 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Kottayam is the only District in the state where the

literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is higher than that of the Scheduled Castes and the literacy rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are higher even than the state literacy for total population. The literacy rates of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lowest in Palghat District with 41.93 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 12.04 for Scheduled Tribes. The four southern districts of Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum are better placed when compared to the other districts in the case of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Palghat, Malappuram, Wayanad, Cannanore and Idukki are the five districts with low literacy rate among Scheduled Castes while the low literacy zone among Scheduled Tribes comprises of the five contiguous districts of Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat and Trichur.

In regard to literacy among male Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kottayam district again takes the highest position with 76.29 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 75.51 for Scheduled Tribes. The lowest rank in male literacy is held by Palghat district with a rate of 49.85 per cent among Scheduled Castes and 16.02 per cent among Scheduled Tribes. As far as female literacy is concerned, Kottayam tops the list again with a literacy rate of 67.24 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 71.78 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. As in the case of male literacy, Palghat district ranks last in the case of female literacy also with a rate of 34.31 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.97 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

The overall picture indicates that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State have attained much better all round progress than in the rest of India. This is mainly due to the farsighted policies enunciated by the rulers of the State which placed emphasis on educational advancement of these sections.

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK

This chapter deals with the data on the economic activities of the population of Kerala as revealed by the 1981 Census. The economically active population include those persons who supply the labour for the production of economic goods and services, including employers, workers on own account, employees and unpaid family workers and the unemployed. But no uniform definition is followed throughout the world and even within this country the concept of economic activity differed from one census to another.

Information on the economic activity of individuals has been collected in this country from the first synchronous census in 1872. In the 1872 and 1881 censuses, only one question relating to 'occupation' was asked. In the next census in 1891, the question was on 'occupation or means of subsistence'. Women and children doing no work were classified as dependent in that census. In the 1901 census, the question was modified as 'occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers' and information was collected on (i) principal occupation (ii) subsidiary occupation of actual workers and (iii) if dependent, means of subsistence. In the 1911 census, a special schedule on industrial census was filled up by owners or managers of factories, mills, mines etc. in which twenty persons were employed on the census date and the economic questions which were asked in 1901 were repeated. There was no change in the economic questions in the 1921 census and the population was divided into 'actual workers' and 'dependents'.

In the census upto 1921, the basis of economic activity was 'work' while in the 1931 census, the basis was 'income'. The distribution of workers and dependents was made very clearly by dividing the population as earners, working dependents and non-working dependents. Principal occupation, subsidiary occupation and industry in which employed (for organised employees only) were the questions in the census of 1931.

In the next census in 1941, the economic questions were elaborate in nature. The nomenclature 'occupation' adopted in earlier censuses was changed to 'means of livelihood'. In respect of each worker, means of livelihood in the order of 'importance' was recorded. Each person was classified either as

'wholly dependent' 'partly dependent', or 'independent worker'. It was also ascertained whether the particular means of livelihood had existed 'throughout the year' or only for 'part of the year'. In addition to these, particulars of persons employed as paid assistants and of members of the household regularly assisting in the persons' occupation were also collected. The question 'Are you in employment now'? was also asked to those persons who reported their means of livelihood as partly dependent. For all those persons who were employed by others (other than domestic servants and those engaged in agriculture), the nature of employers' business was also noted.

In the 1951 census, the economic characteristics of each individual were ascertained viz. economic status and means of livelihood. According to economic status, every person was classified as self supporting person, earning dependent or non-earning dependent. As regards means of livelihood, it was the income that an occupation fetched that was taken as the criterion to decide whether the occupation was principal or secondary. The means of livelihood have been further classified under 8 classes—4 agricultural and 4 non-agricultural.

In the 1961 census, it was decided that economic data should be based on 'work' and not on 'income' as in 1951, as it was found that persons who worked in family enterprises without wages in cash or kind but who shared the profits as in household cultivation were likely to be omitted. Also the concept of dependency adopted in the 1951 census had a tendency to suppress the number of economically active persons engaged in sectors like cultivation and traditional cottage industries and services. In the 1961 census, a person was considered as worker based on his participation in any economically productive work. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, business, commerce or service, a person was considered as a worker, if he was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc. if a person had put in regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he was treated as a worker. Work included not only actual work but also effective supervision of work. Accordingly a person was classified as cultivator, agricultural labourer, working in household industry or doing any other work. He might be engaged in one or more than one of the above categories of work. A full-time student who spent some time or even a day in a fortnight in his father's shop was considered as a worker. In this census, a

person was categorised as a worker even if his/her contribution to work was extremely marginal. The primary economic classification of the population was into workers and non-workers. Workers were sub-divided into 9 industrial categories and non-workers into 8 types according to the nature of their activities.

In the 1971 census, there were two questions—one on 'main activity' and the other on 'secondary work'. Main activity of a person was determined according to the time spent on that activity. A 'worker' was defined as a person whose 'main activity' was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental application. The reference period in this census was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, industry, service or business. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, plantation, some types of household industry etc. a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. All persons who were not eligible to be classified as workers were treated as non-workers. A person engaged primarily in household duties, or a student attending an institution was classified as such for his main activity and treated as a non-worker. If such a non-worker was also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent as a full-time worker, that activity was taken under secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who were basically classified as workers were also collected. The workers were further classified into 10 industrial categories and non-workers into 7 types. The industrial categories of workers are as follows:

Category	I	—	Cultivators
Category	II	—	Agricultural labourers
Category	III	—	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
Category	IV	—	Mining and quarrying
Category	V	—	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Category V (a) for household industry and Category V (b) for non-household industry)
Category	VI	—	Construction
Category	VII	—	Trade and Commerce
Category	VIII	—	Transport, Storage and Communication Services

The non-workers are (1) those engaged in Household duties, (2) Students, (3) Dependents, (4) Retired persons or rentiers, (5) Beggars, Vagrants etc., (6) Inmates of Institutions and (7) Other non-workers.

The concept of 'work' adopted in the censuses of 1961 and 1971, as distinct from the 'Income or Economic independence' concept of the censuses prior to 1961, was followed in the 1981 Census also. But the criterion for the classification of persons as workers underwent changes. While in 1961 and 1971 a dual approach of 'usual status' and 'current status' was adopted with a reference period of one year for seasonal work and one fortnight in 1961 and one week in 1971 for regular work, in the 1981 census the usual status approach was adopted uniformly for all work—both seasonal and regular. To elaborate, in the 1961 census a person was classified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the reference period of 15 days. But in the 1971 census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. In the 1981 census, for main worker, the time criterion for engagement in work was the major part of the year ie. at least for a period of six months or 183 days in the preceding one year, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part of the year were considered as only 'marginal workers'. Those who had never worked during the last one year were treated as non-workers. Because of this, only a partial comparability of 1981 census data with those of 1971 and 1961 would be possible. The main workers of 1981 census would correspond to the workers of 1971 census and the main workers and marginal workers together of 1981 would correspond to the workers of 1961 and 'workers plus non-workers with secondary work' of 1971. The categorisation of main workers and non-workers followed in the 1981 census is the same as in the 1971 census. However in presenting the data below the district level, only four categories of main workers are given by grouping some of the categories of main workers. In the Economic tables, data for all categories upto district level are presented.

In the foregoing paragraphs, the concepts adopted for the economic classification of population in various censuses were discussed. Though there are many variations in the concept of economic classification in the previous censuses, an attempt is made here to compare the figures of the last three censuses.

As stated earlier, the main workers and marginal workers together of 1981 would correspond to the workers of 1961 and workers plus non-workers with secondary work of 1971. Making use of the above equation for comparison, we can see that the work participation rate in Kerala which is defined as the percentage of workers to total population comes to 33.31 per cent in 1961 as against 29.79 per cent in 1971 and 30.53 per cent in 1981. The corresponding all-India figures are 42.96 per cent in 1961, 33.97 per cent in 1971 and 36.77 per cent in 1981. The above comparison is approximate only as it is difficult to say that the effect of the conceptional differences is completely eliminated. The wide difference still seen in the work participation rates in these three censuses should not, therefore, be taken to mean that the number of persons who were previously working are now deprived of their work or that the volume of unemployment has suddenly shot up. These differences are to a large extent due to the changes in the concept of work followed in the censuses.

Let us now consider the pattern of main activity of the people of Kerala. The population is dichotomised into workers and non-workers. Workers, as stated earlier, consist of main workers and marginal workers, the definitions of which have been dealt with in detail already. The work participation rates of total workers collected in the 1981 census are comparable only with the 1961 census figures while the figures for main workers of 1981 are comparable with 1971 figures. In the succeeding paragraphs a broad picture of total workers, marginal workers and non-workers is given followed by a detailed analysis of main workers by industrial categories.

Of the 25.45 million population of the State 7.77 million (30.53 per cent) are workers while the remaining 17.68 million are non-workers. Among the 7.77 million workers, 6.79 million are main workers and 0.98 million are marginal workers. In other words, out of 30.53 per cent of the population returned as workers, 26.68 per cent are main workers and 3.85 per cent are marginal workers. About 56.24 lakhs of the workers are males and the rest (21.47 lakhs) are females, the work participation rates being 44.89 per cent for males and 16.61 per cent for females. Among the districts of Kerala Wayanad has the highest percentage of total workers (38.04). Four other districts have also recorded higher total work participation rates than the state average. They are Idukki (37.77 per cent), Palghat (35.36 per cent), Alleppey (31.93 per cent) and Ernakulam (31.68 per cent). The lowest rate is in Malappuram district

(25.17 per cent). Among the nine industrial categories of workers, agricultural labourers constitute the largest chunk (29.56 per cent). Four other categories which have more than one-tenth of total workers are manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Category V with 16.55 per cent), cultivators (Category I with 13.68 per cent), other workers (Category IX with 12.30 per cent) and those engaged in trade and commerce (Category VII with 10.21 per cent).

Marginal workers, as per definition, are those who have worked for less than 6 months (183 days). The 1981 census has returned 9.80 lakh marginal workers (4.83 lakh males and 4.97 lakh females) which constitute 3.85 per cent of the total population of the state. Only in three districts, marginal workers number more than one lakh. They are Quilon (1.58 lakhs), Alleppey (1.35 lakhs) and Kozhikode (1.18 lakhs). Alleppey (5.73 per cent), Quilon (5.63 per cent), Kozhikode (5.24 per cent) and Wayanad (4.50 per cent) are the four districts having higher proportion of marginal workers than the state average of 3.85 per cent. The proportion of male marginal workers is highest in Kozhikode district with 6.16 per cent and lowest in Palghat district with only 2.56 per cent. In the case of females, the highest percentage of marginal workers is returned in Quilon district (6.44 per cent) followed by Allepey district (6.38 per cent) and Wayanad district (5.01 per cent). The lowest position is held by Kottayam district with only 2.62 per cent. More than half of the marginal workers (56.71 per cent) are in the agricultural sector of which 38.75 per cent are engaged as agricultural labour and 17.96 per cent are in cultivation. Category V. i.e., manufacturing , processing, servicing and repairs engages 21.15 per cent of the total marginal workers. In other categories the proportion is less than 7 per cent.

All those who have not done any work at all during the last one year are classified as non-workers. They consist of persons like housewives, full time students, dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of jails, mental or charitable institutions and also all unemployed persons who are seeking work or are available for work. Of the total population of 25.45 million of the state, 17.68 million are returned as non-workers consisting about 69.47 per cent of the total population. About 55.11 per cent of males and 83.39 per cent of females are non-workers. Of the 17.68 million non-workers 6.90 are males and 10.78 females. Of these, full-time students constitute 6.57 million (37.13 per cent). Those engaged in household duties account for 4.83 million (27.29 per cent) while dependents constitute 4.88 million (28 per cent). Other non-workers, who are

mainly unemployed persons come to 12 lakhs or 6.85 per cent of non-workers. The proportion of other three Categories of non-workers (viz. Retired, rentiers etc. Beggars, Vagrants etc. inmates of institutions) together constitute only 1.13 per cent. Among male non-workers the proportion of full time students is highest with 49.14 per cent while among the female non-workers, those engaged in household duties top the list (42.93 per cent).

As stated earlier, main workers are those who had worked for at least 6 months (183 days) or more. As per the 1981 census, there were 67.91 lakhs of main workers in the state of whom 51.41 lakhs are males and 16.50 lakhs are females. Though the percentage of main workers to total population has shown a decline from 29.12 per cent in 1971 to 26.68 per cent in 1981, in absolute numbers there is a net addition of 5.75 lakh workers during the decade. Among the districts of Kerala, Idukki has the highest percentage of main workers (34.62 per cent) followed by Wayanad (33.54 per cent), the lowest being in Malappuram district (only 21.76 per cent). The population of male main workers to total male population in the state is 41.04 per cent as against 12.77 for females. In none of the districts, the proportion of male main workers has gone below 35 per cent. In the case of female main workers, excepting the districts of Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kottayam and Quilon, all the other districts have higher proportion of main workers than the state average, the highest proportion being in Palghat district (21.42 per cent) followed by Idukki district (20.12 per cent).

Of the total main workers, 56.05 lakhs (41.88 lakh males and 14.17 lakh females) are rural based and 11.86 lakhs (9.53 lakh males and 2.33 lakh females) are urban based. The work participation rates for male main workers in the rural areas of the state works out to 27.10 per cent as against 24.86 per cent in the urban areas. The phenomenon of higher work participation rate in the rural areas is also evident in all the districts in the state except Kozhikode where the urban rate is slightly higher. The same trend is noticed when sex-wise rates are taken into consideration. The rates for rural areas are 41.19 per cent for males and 13.47 per cent for females as against 40.37 per cent for males and 9.67 per cent for females in the urban areas.

In 39 out of 58 taluks, the main work participation rate is between 20 and 30 per cent and 17 taluks have work participation rates ranging between 30 and 40 per cent. Tirur is the only taluk which has returned less than one-fifth of the population as main workers (19.35 per cent). Devicolam taluk has

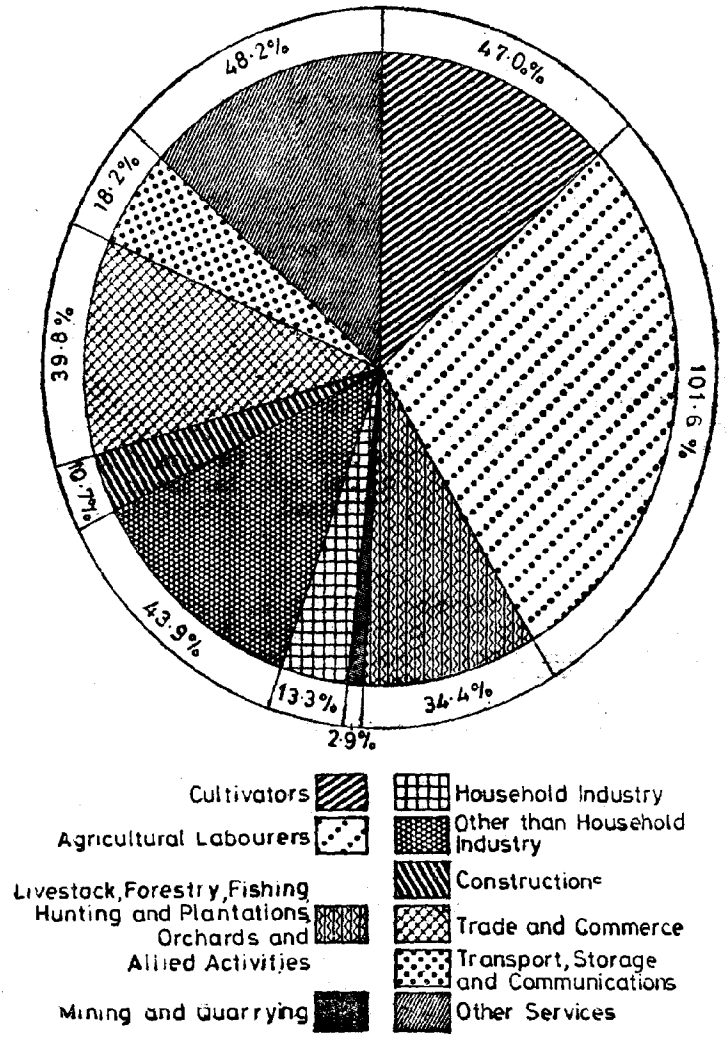
recorded the highest work participation of main workers (40.07 per cent).

Among the statutory towns, the highest percentage of main workers is returned in Cannanore Cantonment with 43.37 per cent. Regarding cities with a population of one lakh and above, Palghat tops the list with 28.06 per cent main workers. In the three Corporations of Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut, the participation rate for main workers are 26.23 per cent, 26.48 per cent and 22.71 per cent respectively. Among the towns of Kerala, Tirur Municipal town has the lowest rate of 17.77 per cent.

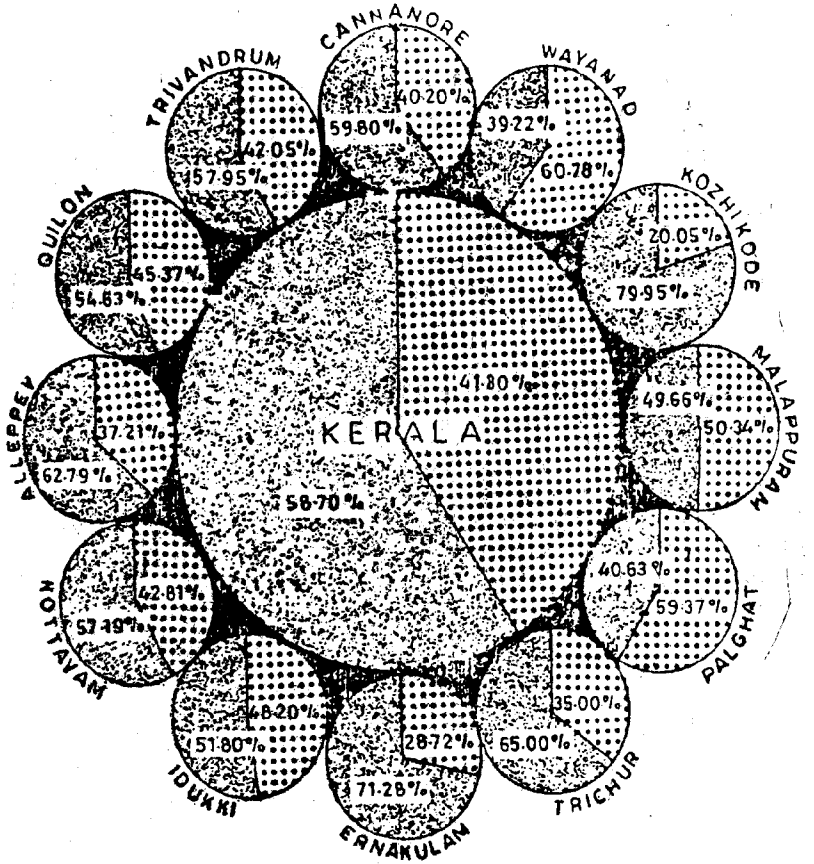
Main workers, as stated earlier, can be broadly classified into two groups viz. agricultural and non-agricultural. The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers shows a downward trend as compared to the previous census. The drop in the proportion of workers in the agricultural sector is noticed not only at the state level, but also in all the districts except Idukki where there is a marginal increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers. Though there is a decline in the proportion of male workers in the agricultural sector both at the state level and in all the districts compared to the previous census, in the case of female workers, the proportion in agricultural sector has shown an increase in the districts of Wayanad, Idukki, Quilon and Trivandrum.

In the census a cultivator is defined as a person who is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision and direction of cultivation and involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops, pulses, fibre crops, oil seeds and sugarcane. However plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom etc. cashew, fruits like banana, grapes, apples, orange etc. coconut, opium and medicinal plants, betelnuts, flowers, roots and tubers, chillies and spices, vegetables etc. are not considered as crops falling under cultivation as per the census concept. An agricultural labourer is defined as a person who has worked in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, KERALA 1981



KERALA
MAIN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS BY DISTRICTS, 1981

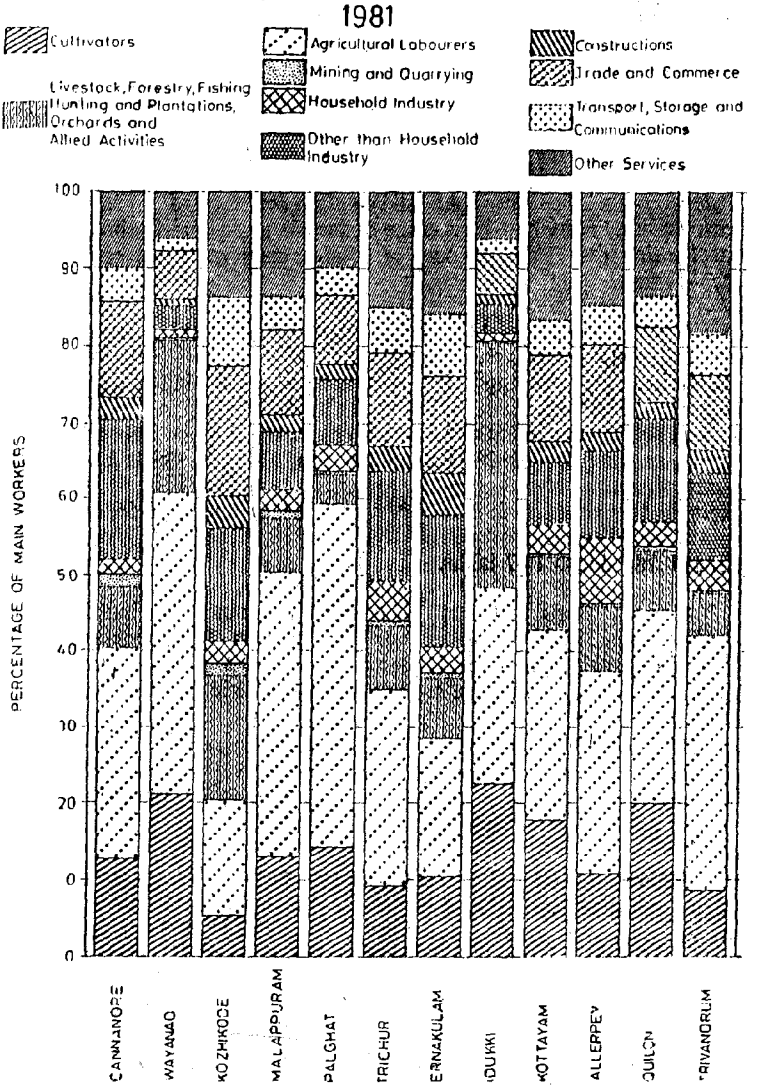


and only within the precincts of the house where the members of the household live in the urban areas. The major requirements to be satisfied by a household industry are (i) participation of majority of the members of the household reducing to the minimum the engagement of hired labourers (ii) the industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory (iii) the household industry should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (and not merely selling) of goods and (iv) the location of the industry in the rural and urban areas as defined above.

In the state as a whole, cultivators constitute only 3.49 per cent of the population as per the 1981 census as against 5.18 per cent in 1971. In absolute numbers also, there is a reduction of 2.19 lakh cultivators during the last decade. A noteworthy feature is the decline of male cultivators from 10.39 lakhs to 8.06 lakhs in contrast to the increase of female cultivators from 0.67 lakhs to 0.82 lakhs during 1971-81. The above state pattern is seen in the districts of Wayanad, Palghat, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. While Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Trichur districts have shown a decline in female cultivators, Idukki district alone showed an increase in male cultivators in 1981 when compared to the 1971 census. Cultivators constitute 13.07 per cent of the total main workers of the state, the corresponding figure for the 1971 census being 17.80 per cent. The percentage of cultivators to main workers is highest in Idukki district (22.46 per cent) followed by Wayanad district (21.17 per cent) while the lowest position is held by Kozhikode district (only 5.56 per cent). In the state as a whole, 15.67 per cent of the male main workers are cultivators and in the case of females only 4.95 per cent are cultivators. The percentage of male cultivators is highest in Idukki district (28.68) and lowest in Kozhikode district (6.14). The proportion of female cultivators is highest in Palghat district (8.31 per cent) and lowest in Kottayam district (2.56 per cent).

The number of agricultural labourers in the state has increased from 19.08 lakhs in 1971 to 19.17 lakhs in 1981. The number of male agricultural labourers increased nominally from 11.96 lakhs in 1971 to 11.99 lakhs in 1981 and the number of female agricultural labourers from 7.12 lakhs in 1971 to 7.19 lakhs in 1981. However, the number of agricultural labourers has come down in 1981 in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Alleppey. Though there is an increase in absolute numbers of agricultural labourers in 1981, they constitute only 7.53 per cent of the total

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981



population in the state as against 8.94 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for male agricultural labourers are 9.57 per cent in 1981 and 11.29 per cent in 1971; those for female agricultural labourers being 5.56 per cent in 1981 and 6.62 per cent in 1971. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total main workers comes to about 28.23 per cent—the proportion among males being 23.32 per cent and females 43.55 per cent. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total main workers is highest in Palghat district (44.95 per cent) and lowest in Kozhikode district (14.49 per cent). In the case of males, the proportion of male agricultural labourers is highest in Trivandrum district (34.32 per cent) and in the case of females, Palghat district has the highest percentage of female agricultural labourers accounting for 71.00 per cent of total female main workers of the district.

In the industrial category of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities the most important activities applicable to this state are fishing and plantations. The number of persons in this category in the state has gone up from 4.35 lakhs in 1971 to 6.49 lakhs in 1981 registering an increase of 49.23 per cent. In all the districts of the state, the same phenomenon is seen. The number of male workers in this category is 5.42 lakhs in 1981 as against 3.56 lakhs in 1971. Female workers of this category have also gone up from 0.78 lakh to 1.07 lakhs.

The industrial category of mining and quarrying has 0.54 lakh persons in 1981 as against 0.30 lakh in 1971 registering a high growth rate of 82.24 per cent. About 92 per cent of them are males. This is the pattern in all districts of the state.

The major industrial category of 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' has been split up into two components viz. (i) those engaged in household industry and (ii) those engaged in non-household industry.

There are only 2.51 lakh persons (1.25 lakh males and 1.26 lakh females) engaged in household industry in the state as per the 1981 census as against 2.66 lakhs (1.48 lakh males and 1.18 lakh females) in 1971 showing a net decline of 0.15 lakh persons in this sector of industry. The decline is noticed in male workers engaged in household industry while females showed a marginal increase in 1981. Household industry workers constitute only 0.98 per cent of the total population of the state and 3.69 per cent of the total main workers. Among

the districts in the state, the largest number of household industry workers is found in Allepey district with 53,203 persons. Trichur district coming next with 34,165 persons. Wayanad district comes last with 1,828 persons engaging themselves in household industry.

In the non-household industry sector there are 8.28 lakh workers in 1981 compared to 7.12 lakhs in 1971 registering an increase of 16.30 per cent during the decade. The proportion of workers engaged in non-household industry to total workers comes to 12.19 per cent in 1981 as against 11.45 per cent in 1971 which indicates a slight improvement in the manufacturing sector during the last ten years. Cannanore and Ernakulam districts have more than a lakh persons engaged in the category with 1.40 lakh and 1.23 lakh persons respectively. Wayanad district has only 5.773 workers in this category. Three fourths of the workers in this category are males.

Workers engaged in construction activity has increased from 1.07 lakhs to 2.03 lakhs during the decade 1971-81 registering an increase of 88.52 per cent. The growth in this sector is the highest when compared to the other industrial categories. The proportion of construction workers to total main workers is fairly high in the districts of Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Ernakulam district in fact has the highest proportion (5.58 per cent). The percentage increase of female workers in this sector during the decade 1971-81 is more as compared to male workers.

Trade and commerce is an important sector employing 7.50 lakh workers in 1981 as against 5.37 lakhs in 1971, the growth being 32.55 per cent. Workers engaged in this sector constitute 11.04 per cent of the main workers in the state. The districts which have higher proportion than the state average are Kozhikode (17.10 per cent), Ernakulam (12.63), Trichur (12.35), Cannanore (12.23), Alleppey (11.41) and Kottayam (11.39). About 93 per cent of the workers in this category are males.

In the industrial category of Transport, Storage and Communications there are 3.43 lakh workers in 1981 as compared to 2.42 lakhs in 1971. There is an increase of 41.56 per cent during the decade. The workers in this category account for 5.05 per cent of the total main workers in the state. Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Trichur and Trivandrum districts have higher proportion of workers in this category than the state average the highest being in Kozhikode with 8.99 per cent. Males predominate in this sector.

Workers in other services account for 9.10 lakhs in 1981 as compared to 8.44 lakhs in 1971 registering an increase of 7.79 per cent. Of them 5.97 lakhs are males and 3.13 lakhs females. The workers in this category constitute 13.39 per cent of the total main workers in the state. Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum have higher proportion of workers in other services as compared to state average. Of these Trivandrum stands unique with 18.44 per cent.

Now we shall examine the economic activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the 25.49 lakh Scheduled Castes in the state 10.73 lakhs are returned as workers comprising of 9.24 lakh main workers and 1.49 lakh marginal workers. The combined work participation rate of scheduled castes is 42.10 per cent including 36.26 per cent main workers and 5.84 per cent marginal workers. Among the main workers, 60.37 per cent are in the agricultural sector of which 2.28 per cent are cultivators and 58.09 per cent are agricultural labourers. The remaining 39.63 per cent of scheduled caste main workers are engaged in the non-agricultural sector, 3.43 per cent are engaged in household industry and 36.20 per cent are other workers.

Among the scheduled tribes, there are 1.18 lakh workers of which 1.06 lakh are main workers and 0.12 lakh are marginal workers. The combined work participation rate for scheduled tribes works out to 45.25 per cent—40.53 per cent main workers and 4.72 per cent marginal workers. Of the scheduled tribe main workers, 78.01 per cent are engaged in the agricultural sector of which 20.54 per cent are cultivators and 57.47 per cent are agricultural labourers. In the non-agricultural sector, 0.75 per cent are engaged in household industry while 21.24 per cent are other workers.

The work participation rates for main workers and marginal workers among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are higher than the corresponding rates for the total population not only at the state level, but also in all the districts except Quilon where the work participation rate of marginal workers among scheduled tribes is less than that of the total population. It is significant to note that in the state as a whole 20.54 per cent of scheduled tribe main workers are cultivators as against 2.29 per cent among scheduled castes and 13.07 per cent in the total population.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Fertility is the basic factor contributing to the growth of population. When fertility is high the rate of growth of population will also be high unless mortality and out migration are abnormal. Fertility is indicated by the number of children born. Several ratios relating births to population, women etc. have been defined as measures of fertility.

Number of children born per 1000 population known as the crude birth rate is the most common measure of fertility. Average number of children born alive during the last one year per woman of a particular age group is the age specific fertility rate (ASFR). Average number of children born alive during the last one year per married woman of a particular age group is called age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR). Number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of child bearing ages is known as general fertility rate (GFR) and the number of children born per 1000 married women of child bearing ages is termed as general marital fertility rate (GMFR). The total number of children that would have born alive per women had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period, is called the total fertility rate (TFR). In practice, total fertility rate is calculated as the sum of age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by 5. The total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the reproductive period, is called the total marital fertility rate (TMFR). Another simple indicator of fertility is the average number of children ever born per women who has completed the reproductive period. Parity indicates the number of births occurred to a woman. If the number of children ever born to a woman is 3, then the last birth is of order 3 and the woman is referred to as woman of parity 3. Besides these simple measures of fertility several other refined rates also are defined and used by experts engaged in the study of population. But the simple measures referred to above are the most widely known and these rates are sufficient to study the levels and trends.

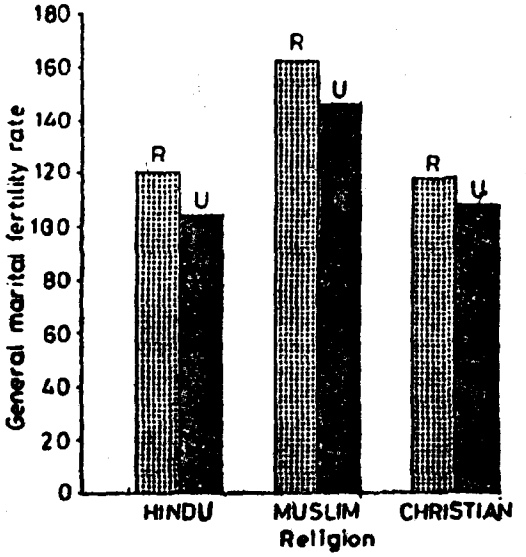
Information on fertility was collected in both 1971 and 1981 censuses. Age at marriage, number of children ever born and number of surviving children for ever married women and the births during last one year for currently married women were collected in the census of 1981. The indices based on the census data help to reveal the fertility levels and trends in the state. However, there are some limitations to the census data. For practical considerations, the births occurred to currently married women only are collected in the census. Therefore, births occurred during last one year to mothers who died before the date of enumeration and to women who became widowed or divorced after pregnancy or child birth are omitted in the census. Further, the mid year population should normally be used as the denominator for calculating the various fertility rates. But in the absence of any data on deaths of females during last year, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census is used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these limitations would be to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected, particularly the omissions of events, inaccuracies in adding of births and distortions in age reporting, should also be kept in mind. Owing to these limitations the estimates of fertility presented here should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

According to the information collected in the census of 1981 the fertility rates in Kerala are comparatively low. The general fertility rate and general marital fertility rate in the state were 79 and 127 respectively. Total fertility and total marital fertility rates were 2.4 and 4.0 respectively.

The fertility rates in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. In the rural areas, general fertility rate was 81 and general marital fertility rate 129 against the corresponding rates of 68 and 115 in urban areas. Similarly total fertility rate was 2.5 in rural areas against 2.1 in urban areas and total marital fertility rate was 4.1 in rural areas and 3.8 in urban areas.

Among the three predominant religious groups in the state the fertility rates are highest among Muslims and lowest among Christians, Hindus coming in between. General fertility rates were 71 for Hindus, 115 for Muslims and 66 for Christians while the general marital fertility rates were 117 for Hindus, 159 for Muslims and 116 for Christians. Total fertility rate and total marital fertility rate were respectively 2.2 and 3.9 for

GENERAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE BY RELIGION 1981



Hindus. 3.6 and 4.7 for Muslims and 2.1 and 4.0 for Christians. While there is not much disparity between the fertility rates of Hindus and Christians the rates are strikingly high in the case of Muslims.

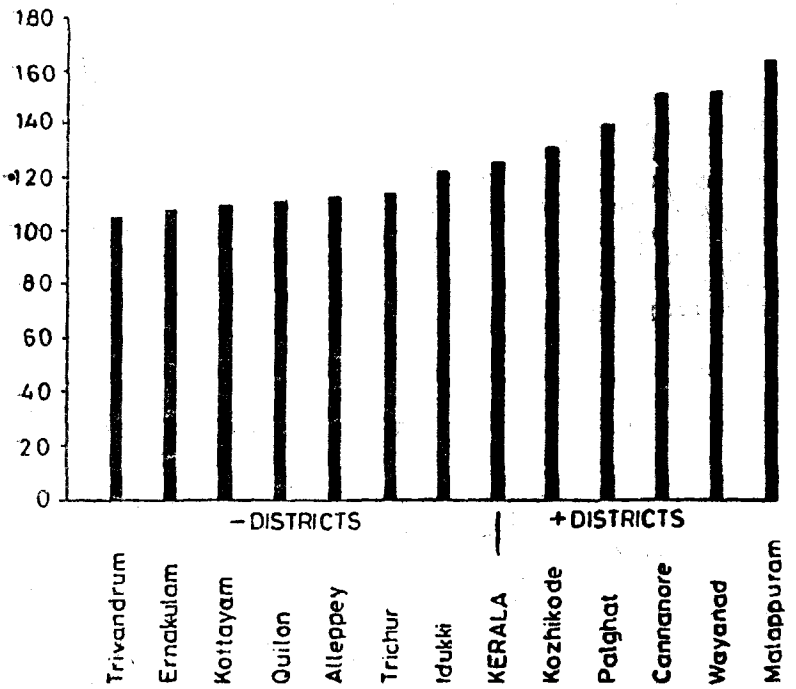
Education plays an important role in reducing births. Total fertility rates were 2.9 for illiterates, 2.6 for literates below middle school level, 2.2 for literates above middle but below matric and 1.8 for matrics, graduates and above. While the total marital fertility rates were 3 for illiterates and 4.0 for literates below middle level it was 3.5 for matriculates and 3.3 for graduates.

There is variation in the level of fertility among the districts. The Muslim predominant district of Malappuram has the highest fertility rates and the headquarter district of Trivandrum has the lowest rates, other districts coming in between. While the general fertility and general marital fertility rates were 116 and 165 respectively in Malappuram district the corresponding rates in Trivandrum district were only 63 and 105.

The general fertility rates in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts also were low and equal to that of Trivandrum. However the general marital fertility rates in these two districts are slightly higher than that of Trivandrum. The total fertility rate is 3.7 in Malappuram district against 1.8 in Trivandrum district while the total marital fertility rate is 5.0 in Malappuram district and 3.5 in Trivandrum district. The fertility rates in the districts of former Malabar region are higher than the average for the state and those in the districts of former Travancore-Cochin region lower. After Malappuram, the hilly tribal district of Wayanad in the Malabar region has the highest general fertility rate, general marital fertility rate and total fertility rate. But the total martial fertility rate in Cannanore district is slighly higher than that of Wayanad. Among the districts of former Travancore—Cochin region, the high range district of Idukki has comparatively higher fertility rates. But the total marital fertility rate in Alleppey district is higher than that of Idukki. Among the districts of Malabar region, Kozhikode district has generally lower fertility rates. But even Kozhikode has higher fertility rates than the districts of Travancore—Cochin region.

In both rural and urban areas the fertility rates have considerably decreased during the last decade. In the rural areas the general marital fertility rate has decreased from 200 in 1971

GENERAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE BY DISTRICTS 1981



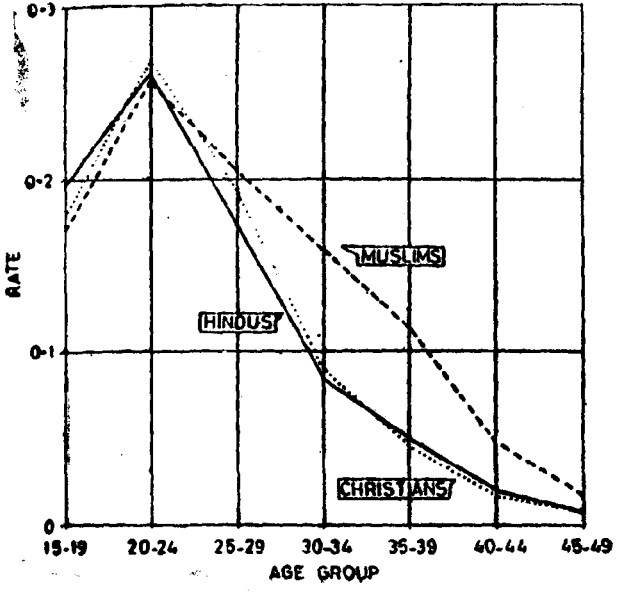
to 129 in 1981 and the total marital fertility rate from 6.1 in 1971 to 4.1 in 1981. In the urban areas the general marital fertility rate has come down from 192 in 1971 to 115 in 1981 and the total marital fertility rate from 6.0 in 1971 to 3.9 in 1981. Though the decline in fertility has occurred in the case of all the three predominant religious groups in the state, the quantum of decline has been highest among Christians, followed by Hindus and Muslims. However, the rates are not exactly comparable because the 1971 rates relate to the age-group 13-47 and 1981 rates relate to the age-group 15-49.

Considering the age specific fertility rates, it is found to be highest in the age-group 25-29 in both rural and urban areas. But among the three major religious groups the age specific fertility rate is highest in the age-group 25-29 only in the case of Christians. Among Hindus in rural areas and Muslims in both rural and urban areas the highest age specific fertility rate is in the age group 20-24. Age specific marital fertility rate is highest in the age-group 20-24 in rural and urban areas and among all religious groups indicating that 20-24 is the most fertile age-group.

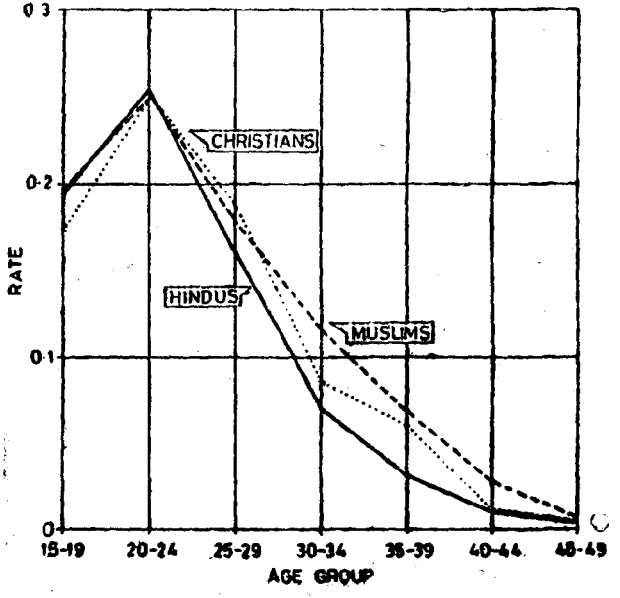
There is a sharp decline in fertility from the age group 30-34 onwards. In rural areas the age specific marital fertility rate in the age-group 25-29 is more than that in the age-group 15-19 while it is the reverse in the urban areas. But the age specific marital fertility rates are equal in the age-groups 15-19 and 25-29 if the state as a whole is considered without rural-urban distinction. Among Hindus, in both rural and urban areas the age specific marital fertility rate in the age-group 15-19 is higher than that in the age-group 25-29 whereas it is the reverse in the case of Christians. But among Muslims while the age specific marital fertility rate in rural areas is higher in the age group 25-29 than in the age-group 15-19 it is the other way in the urban areas. The sharp decline in fertility from the age-group 30-34 observed for Hindus and Christians is not found in the case of Muslims. In their case the decline becomes sharp only from the age group 40-44 in rural areas and from the age group 35-39 in the urban areas.

Age specific marital fertility rates are highest in the age-group 20-24 for illiterates and literates having educational levels below graduation. But the age specific marital fertility rate is found to be highest in the age-group 25-29 for those having educational qualification 'graduation and above'.

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATE BY RELIGION 1981 RURAL



AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATE BY RELIGION 1981 URBAN



Generally age specific marital fertility rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. But among Hindus and Muslims in the age-goup 15-19 the age specific marital fertility rates in urban areas are more than that in rural areas.

Females of age-group 45-49 may be considered as the group which have ceased child bearing and therefore the average number of children ever born per woman of this group gives an index of past fertility performance. On an average five children have been born to women of this group in Kerala. The average number of children born is higher in rural areas (5.07) than in urban areas (4.69). The average number of children born is highest among Muslims (5.86) and lowest among Hindus (4.72) Christians coming in between with an average of 5.11. While there is not much difference between illiterates and literates with below middle school level education in respect of the average number of children ever born there is gradual decline in the average for those with middle school level education and higher educational levels. Women having educational qualifications 'graduation and above' gave birth to only 2.43 children on an average while women who have not completed middle level education gave birth to 4.44 children on an average.

The average number of children ever born to women of age-group 45-49 is highest in Wayanad district (5.97) and lowest in Alleppey district (4.66). A pattern observed in the case of current fertility rates was that highest fertility is among women of Malappuram district and all the districts of former Malabar region have higher fertility rates than those of the districts of Travancore-Cochin region. But this is not observed in the case of average number of children ever born. Average number of children born in Idukki district of Travancore-Cochin region is higher than that in Malappuram district. The average number of children born in Palghat district of Malabar region is less than the average number of children in Quilon and Ernakulam districts of Travancore-Cochin region, besides Idukki.

Childless women constitute 7.52 per cent of total ever married women in rural areas and 7.64 per cent in urban areas. Among currently married women they constitute 7.86 per cent in rural areas and 8.10 per cent in urban areas. Among ever married women 45.38 per cent in rural and 42.11 per cent in urban areas are having 4 or more children and among currently married women 43.73 per cent in rural areas and 39.11 per cent in urban areas have 4 or more children.

True picture of infertility or childlessness can be obtained only if females who have completed the fertility period are considered. Out of every 100 ever married women aged 50 and over, 3 are childless in rural areas and 4 are childless in urban areas while out of every 100 currently married women only 2 are childless in rural areas and 3 in urban areas. This shows that childlessness is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

Among ever married women aged 50 and over, 70.35 per cent in rural areas and 64.92 per cent in urban areas have more than 3 children whereas among currently married women aged 50 and over, 80.38 per cent in rural areas and 73.85 per cent in urban areas have more than 3 children.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Mobility is an important factor in the study of population. Apart from births and deaths, the growth of population is influenced by the movement of population. There are several factors influencing migration. Though theoretically every change of habitation is to be treated as migration, for practical purposes of collecting the data and to make a meaningful study, it is necessary to relate it to a specified area defined by geographical, political or administrative boundaries and to ignore the movements within the specified area. The specification of this area is dependent on the scope of the study of migration. The movement of a person or a group of persons from one village to another village or town of the same district is not significant in the study of inter-district migration but becomes significant when the effect of movements within the district is considered. Similarly movements between the districts of the same state are not significant when interstate movements are studied. But the data is often collected with reference to the smallest territorial area because it will facilitate any type of analysis. The smallest territorial unit so adopted in censuses was revenue village for rural areas and census town for urban areas. The above movements are termed as internal migration whereas movement across the international border is termed as international migration.

Migration is usually defined with reference to two characteristics— (i) the place of birth and (ii) the place of last residence. There are differences of opinion as to the comparative merits of these two definitions though the definition with reference to last residence is the most widely accepted one. In India, migration was studied with reference to place of birth in all previous censuses. But in the censuses of 1971 and 1981, data on both these characteristics were ascertained.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth. Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence.

The total migrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the state, migrants to Kerala from other States and Union Territories and migrants from other countries to Kerala. Since data on migrants from this state to other States, Union Territories and other countries are not yet available, the analysis is restricted to migrants in the state made up of the above three categories.

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 67.99 lakh migrants in Kerala of which 25.75 lakh are males and 42.24 lakh females. These migrants account for 26.71 per cent of the total population. While male migrants constitute 20.55 per cent of the male population, female migrants account for 32.68 per cent of the female population.

Of the total migrants, on the basis of place of birth, about 94.70 per cent were migrants born within the state itself, 5.02 per cent were born in other States and Union Territories of India and 0.28 per cent were born in other countries. While among male migrants, 93.02 per cent were born in Kerala, 6.61 per cent were born in other states in India and 0.37 per cent were born in other countries, among female migrants 95.72 per cent were born in Kerala, 4.05 per cent were born in other States in India and 0.23 per cent were born in other countries.

Among the total migrants, those born within Kerala constitute 94.70 per cent in 1981 as against 94.18 per cent in 1971. The corresponding proportions among males in 1981 and 1971 were 93.02 per cent and 92.17 per cent respectively while in the case of females the proportions were 95.72 per cent in 1981 and 95.45 per cent in 1971. The slightly higher proportion of female migrants than males is probably attributable to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage.

The migrant population within the state can be divided into two broad groups viz., those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and those who moved from their place of birth to a place in another district of the state. The first type is known as migration within the district (intra-district migration) and the second is known as migration between districts (inter-district migration). Of the total migrants born within the state, about 65.97 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself and

28.73 per cent were born in other districts of the State. Among males the proportion of those who migrated within the district of birth comes to 59.17 per cent and that of those who migrated to districts of the state other than their district of birth comes to 33.55 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 70.12 per cent and 25.60 per cent. The intra-district and inter-district migrations are not strictly comparable with those of 1971 Census because the number of districts in Kerala has increased from 10 in 1971 to 12 in 1981. Some persons who were classified as intra-district migrants in 1971 are likely to have been classified as inter-district migrants in 1981 because of the bifurcation of the districts resulting in a decrease of intra-district migrants and an increase in inter-district migrants.

There are 3.41 lakh persons in Kerala who were born in other States and Union Territories in India constituting 1.34 per cent of the total population of the state in 1981, as against 2.49 lakhs (1.17 per cent) in 1971. The two neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka together account for 2.93 lakhs out of 3.41 lakhs inter-state migrants to Kerala. Of the total population of the State as many as 19,274 persons constituting only 0.07 per cent of the population were born in other countries. Of the 19,274 international migrants, 17,675 (91.70 per cent) were born in countries in Asia including USSR.

As mentioned earlier migration data has also been collected on the basis of place of last residence. So the total migrants on the basis of last residence would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself as well as between districts of the state and would also include those who have moved into Kerala from a place of last residence outside Kerala in other States or Union Territories or other countries.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 69.50 lakh migrants in Kerala in 1981 made up of 26.40 lakh males and 43.10 lakh females. These migrants constitute 27.31 per cent of the total population of the State, with male migrants constituting 21.07 per cent of the total male population and female migrants constituting 33.34 per cent of the tota female population. While male migrants constitute only 37.99 per cent of the total migrants, female migrants account for 62.01 per cent.

Of the total migrants, 94.26 per cent are migrants within the State itself, 5.37 per cent had their last residence in other states and union territories of India and 0.37 per cent in other countries. Among male migrants, 92.13 per cent had their last residence in Kerala itself, 7.27 per cent had their place of last residence in other States and Union Territories and 0.60 per cent lived in other countries. Among female migrants 95.56 per cent had their last residence within Kerala itself, 4.20 per cent had their last place of residence in other States and Union Territories and 0.24 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 27.31 per cent of the total population of Kerala in 1981 as against 22.31 per cent in 1971. The corresponding proportions in the case of males and females are 21.07 per cent and 33.34 per cent in 1981 and 17.46 per cent and 27.08 per cent in 1971.

Of the total migrants, migrants within Kerala constitute 94.26 per cent in 1981 as against 93.52 per cent in 1971. Among males the proportion in 1981 was 92.13 per cent against 90.95 per cent in 1971 while in the case of females, the corresponding proportions were 95.56 per cent in 1981 and 95.15 per cent in 1971. As in the case of migrants based on birth place, the comparatively higher proportions among female migrants who moved from their last place of residence within the state can largely be attributed to the shift of residence consequent on marriage.

The migrant population within the state itself would consist of migrants within the district and between districts. Of the total migrants in Kerala in 1981, 68.19 per cent had place of last residence elsewhere within the district while 26.07 per cent had their place of last residence in other districts of the state. Among male migrants, the proportion of those who migrated within the district in which they lived is 61.72 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the State comes to 30.41 per cent. In the case of female migrants, the corresponding proportions are 72.15 per cent and 23.41 per cent respectively.

There are 3.73 lakh persons in Kerala who had last resided in other States and Union Territories of India accounting for 1.47 per cent of the total population of the State. The number

of migrants with place of last residence in other States has gone up from 2.80 lakhs in 1971 to 3.73 lakhs in 1981. The neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka together account for 80.69 per cent of the inter-state migration into this State. Of the total population of Kerala, migrants from foreign countries number 26,075 constituting 0.10 per cent.

The flow of migration would consist of four streams such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. There are a total of 65.47 lakh migrants by place of last residence within the State of whom 71.80 per cent were from rural to rural areas, 11.32 per cent from urban to rural areas, 11.70 per cent from rural to urban areas and 5.18 per cent from urban to urban areas. In the case of migrants from other States and Union Territories numbering 3.73 lakhs, 41.24 per cent are rural to rural, 31.00 per cent are urban to rural, 9.43 per cent are rural to urban and 18.33 per cent are urban to urban.

For the first time in the Census, reasons for migration were collected. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly classified as employment, education, marriage, movement of family and others. In the urban areas, employment and movement of the family are the main reasons for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females, followed by the movement of the family. Among males, 31.04 per cent have moved due to employment considerations, while in the case of females 48.48 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In the case of rural areas also, employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are the important reasons for migration though there is a fairly high proportion of migrants who have moved consequent on the movement of the family.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

Kerala is a picturesque narrow strip of land in the south-west corner of India. The waves of the Lakshadweep Sea on the west keep an incessant watch on this land and the dense forests of the tall Sahya mountains form a natural barrier on the east. Sudden drop in elevation in this narrow land gave rise to a number of fast flowing rivers. The tall mountains in the east facilitate heavy rainfall and luxuriant vegetative growth. The aerial view of Kerala is near total greenery. Though close to the equator, proximity to the sea and high altitude—two major determinants of climate-help in keeping the State's climate moderate; extremes are never felt. The presence of a number of lagoons and backwaters add to the scenic beauty. This is a blessed spot on the globe and true to the legend, an exquisite gift of God.

Foreigners have been attracted to Kerala from very ancient days initially for trade in spices, which grew naturally in this region. It was trade that attracted the Arabs, the Babylonians, the Chinese, the Phonecians and the Greeks in ancient times. The Portuguese, the Dutch and the English found the same attraction. Missionaries followed. The major religions of the world, thus came to stay in Kerala. This small area has always remained a glorious example of perfect religious tolerance and understanding. The interaction of religions has contributed, in a large measure, to the evolution of a unique social and cultural environment in Kerala where each religion gains but none loses.

The native rulers of Travancore and Cochin, whose jurisdiction formed part of Kerala, were always benevolent and progressive, unlike in many other parts of the country. The Maharajas of these states encouraged education. With the advent of missionaries, educational activities gained momentum. Consequently, even at the time of independence, Kerala was well ahead of the rest of the country in the level of literacy and education. Public health activities were initiated by the State very early; the missionaries contributed significantly to the establishment of medical facilities. The indigenous medical system had deep roots in Kerala. It became stronger in the post-independence era. Today, medical service and advise are within easy reach of the common man. The State, thus, has a healthy, educated and skilled labour force.

Such a good labour force can be transformed into an asset only when the State has adequate stock of natural resources and the required capital for its exploitation. Kerala, unfortunately, is not endowed with deposits of minerals like coal, iron or oil. The land, the sea and the rivers form the main resources of Kerala. Land is put to very intensive use here. About 28 per cent of the land in Kerala is under forests and non-agricultural uses take away over seven per cent of the area. Cultivation takes place in fifty six per cent of the area and in nearly one third of this area, a second crop is raised. The intensity of use of the available cultivable land in Kerala is the highest among the Indian States.

Cultivable land in Kerala is of two types—wet land and dry land. Wet lands are lands in which, traditionally, paddy is grown. Over the years, the gross area under paddy has declined. But the net area under crops in the state remained more or less constant. This would imply that paddy lands are being used for raising some other crops like cocoanut, tapioca or banana. As a result, over the years, in spite of the spread of improved varieties of seed and the adoption of modern scientific cultivation practices, rice production remained stagnant at its 1968 level of 12.5 to 13 lakh tons per year. During this period, therefore, the dependence of this state, for its requirements of food, on the other Indian States increased substantially in proportion to the increase in population, which but for the decade 1971-81 was always higher than in the rest of India.

The food problem has come to stay in Kerala. As mentioned earlier, the intensity of land-use here is already very high. There is no new area into which rice cultivation can be extended. The only possibility is to attempt double cropping in the punja lands in Kuttanad and the kole lands in Trichur district. More systematic adoption of modern cultivation practices and scientific water management may result in marginal gains. But the decline in relative prices of rice do not justify the increased efforts necessary for further raising productivity. Under the circumstances concerted efforts coupled with adequate incentives aimed at cost reduction alone can enthuse the rice farmers to increase production.

In the dry lands, the main cultivation is cash crops. Cocoanut is the predominant among these crops. But over the years, the production of cocoanut is seen declining. From

over 4,200 million nuts in 1960-61, cocoanut production has come down to 3,200-3,400 million in 1987-88. Productivity has declined considerably from 6,430 nuts per hectare in 1960-61 to around 5,000 nuts per hectare, mainly due to the devastating root wilt and leaf rot diseases which have already shattered the cocoanut economy of the state. There has been decline in the production of most other cash crops. Only rubber has gained. Thanks to the liberal incentives provided by the Rubber Board, the area under rubber increased from about 2 lakh hectares to 3.2 lakh hectares during the past 15 years. Productivity of rubber has also gone up significantly.

However, agriculture has not been able to absorb any significant number of additional workers. Owing to subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, there has been some increase in the number of cultivators. Increase, if any, in agricultural labourers means only overcrowding, resulting in the sharing of available work opportunities among a larger number.

In the services sectors, which are very well developed in Kerala, a large proportion of people are gainfully employed. In education, health and sanitary services, trade and commerce and the like, there is considerable overcrowding. In spite of this, new entrants to the labour force, in the absence of other opportunities for employment find a means of livelihood in the already overcrowded services sector. There is brisk construction activity going on in the State for the past two decades, both in public sector construction and in private residential construction. All possible avenues of employment are thus fully explored and availed of in Kerala. Still there is mounting unemployment in this state. For over a decade now, about a tenth of the total unemployment in India was found in Kerala, which has only about 3.5 per cent of India's population.

Additional employment opportunities, therefore, have to be sought in the manufacturing sector. But the performance of this sector has been quite tardy in the past. Employment in the organised sector—both public and private sectors—increased from 7 lakhs in 1971 to about 11 lakhs in 1986. There was an increase of 4 lakhs of which 2.8 lakhs was in the public sector including Government Service and public undertakings. Private Sector employment in the organised sector has, in fact, remained more or less stagnant since 1979. These figures show that private organised sector in Kerala has not grown at all for a decade.

The above discussion clearly indicates why there has been a tremendous increase in unemployment in the state. From about 3.7 lakhs in 1971, the number of work seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges rose to about 28 lakhs at the end of 1987. All those on the live register are not unemployed. Nevertheless, these figures indicate the trends in the galloping unemployment in the State. Had it not been for the large scale emigration of Keralites particularly to the Gulf countries, the situation would have been worse, although the return migration of these people, which reportedly has commenced is also fraught with adverse consequences. In the context of pervasive unemployment in the country as a whole, Keralites also experience difficulty in securing job opportunities elsewhere in the country.

The rapid increase in unemployment is only in part due to the absence of significant expansion of employment opportunities. Population growth has been a crucial factor. In the post-independence era, population has been increasing fast. During the decade 1951-61, Kerala's population rose by 24.76 per cent. In the next decade, there was an increase of 26.29 per cent. However, the 1981 Census results showed an increase of 19.24 per cent only. The rate of population increase in Kerala remained well above the all-India level until 1971. The turning point came somewhere during the seventies. It should be remembered that the growth rate of population in Kerala remained high during 1951-71, not because the birth rate was abnormally high, but because the death rate was very low.

Birth rate, however, has declined substantially during the past few years. Sample registration figures give a birth rate of nearly 32 per thousand population in 1971. By 1986, the birth rate declined to about 23, which is well below the rates observed in the country, as a whole, which is presently around 33-35. This remarkable achievement is the result of the vigorous Family Planning Campaign which was undertaken in this state, particularly during the seventies. The high level of literacy and education in this state made the task easier. Still there is a lot to be done in this field. The data on fertility discussed earlier clearly show that some sections of the population in the state still show demographic conditions conducive to a high birth rate. These very sections are also found to be educationally backward. Further, reduction in birth rate in their cases can be realised only by improving their educational levels.

Although birth rates declined significantly during the seventies and eighties, population growth continued and still continues above the desirable minimum in view of the remarkable reduction in the death rate. From 9.2 per thousand of population in 1971, the death rate currently is around six per thousand, which compares well with the death rates observed in developed countries. The significant achievements made in Kerala in the field of medicine and public health has been responsible for this achievement. It should be remembered that the death rate in India currently remains around 12 per thousand.

The combined effect of all these demographic improvements has been the substantial gains, in expectation of life at birth, which, more than anything else, is an indicator of the health of the population and a measure of welfare, though in an indirect manner. Expectation of life at birth of males rose from 60.6 years to 66.0 and that of females from 62.0 years to 71.8 during the period 1971-83. This is a significant achievement, the full import of which will be appreciated only if we remember that during the forties, the expectation of life at birth was only around 30 years.

The high growth rate of population in the past resulted in a substantial increase in the number of children in the school going age-groups. The state was compelled to expand considerably the facilities for schooling of children, in order to achieve rapidly the goal of hundred per cent enrolment of children of school going age. With Government taking over the responsibility of paying the salaries of private school teachers, and with the decision to totally abolish school fees, the State's financial commitment on school education went up by leaps and bounds.

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of people, the State was also compelled to step up the facilities for medical and public health services. There are at present over 500 dispensaries, about 300 primary health centres and 157 hospitals of the allopathic system of medicine run by Government. Over 800 dispensaries and hospitals of the ayurvedic and homoeopathic systems of medicine also function here under the auspices of Government. Even then medical facilities are, perhaps, not adequate. This may be the reason why innumerable private hospitals and dispensaries, sprang up throughout the State during the last one or two decades.

Housing requirement increased as fast as the increase in population. The Census of 1981 reported over 42 lakhs houses in Kerala as against only 34 lakhs in 1971. This would, indeed, show the scale of investments in this sector. After 1981, the tempo of house construction has, perhaps, gone up still further, with larger numbers migrating for work to the Gulf region and sending in remittances on a large scale resulting in large modern houses being constructed in interior rural areas. Together with large scale Goverment efforts in the housing sector, particularly aimed at the weaker sections of society, a large part of the income of the people (or their savings) gets invested in housing.

Population concentration in Kerala has always been very much higher than in the rest of the country. The density of population in 1981 was 655 persons per square kilometre compared with just 216 in the country as a whole. With the highly dispersed or spread out pattern of housing in this state, the whole of the coastal areas and the midlands get uniformly spread with houses. Unlike in other parts of the country, it is difficult to locate, where exactly an urban area ends and the rural area starts. In course of time, the whole State faces the prospect of developing into a single, vast concentration of habitats, giving the appearance of an urban continuum.

Such a dispersed pattern of habitation calls for an appropriate system of transport and communication. People's demand for roads is very high in Kerala. Postal facilities have to be expanded. Telephone facilities are needed everywhere. Supply of elctricity connections becomes very expensive. Because of all this Government expenditure on roads, road transport and communication facilities have expanded very much. A similar situation exists regarding the supply of drinking water. It should be noted here that in the cluster type housing pattern observed in the rest of the country, the per capita expendiure on the provision of such services will be considerably less than in this State.

The above discussion on the implications of population growth and its distribution clearly indicate the financial burden thrust upon the State by demographic compulsions. In fact, Kerala can legitimately pride itself, for its achievements in the field of social and community services, which have maintained consistent superiority—both in quality and quantity—compared with the rest of India, barring of course the urban metropolis. This development, desirable by itself, has, however, compelled the State, through the post-independence era, to concentrate its efforts and resources in building up an efficient system of welfare

services, much to the detriment of the productive sectors, especially manufacturing, which has not shown any significant growth. As a consequence, as mentioned earlier, employment opportunities did not expand enough to absorb the increase in labour force.

The phenomenal increase in unemployment, being experienced for the past few years, is a direct consequence of the population growth of the fifties and the sixties. The children born in the fifties entered the labour force during the seventies. The larger numbers born during the sixties are currently swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Those of the seventies are waiting for the dawn of the next decade. Although the growth of population has dampened during the seventies, to some extent, its impact on the labour force will continue to be substantial. Therefore, till the close of the century, labour force will continue to swell at an increasing rate.

The qualitative changes in the additions to the labour force add another dimension to the problem. Employment Exchange statistics show that more than half of the unemployed are educated. There are large numbers of graduates and post graduates in arts and science remaining unemployed. Engineers and medical graduates appear on the live register in significant numbers. In fact, there were more than 1 lakh graduates on the live register at the end of 1987. With over 1,200 medical graduates over 3,400 engineering graduates, 13,500 diploma holders in engineering and about 60,000 I.T.I. trained personnel, the type of employment to be generated to absorb them is qualitatively very much superior, calling for the large scale expansion of manufacturing activities employing a higher level of technology.

It was mentioned earlier that the labour absorptive capacity of agriculture in Kerala is very much limited. The services sectors have expanded to a satisfactory level. Under the circumstances, the State has to concentrate more and more on the manufacturing sector to generate employment opportunities. The efforts in this direction though significant, have not been adequate in comparison with the steadily aggravating unemployment situation. To make matters worse, the last two decades witnessed an alarming deterioration in the States traditional industries like Coir, Cashew, Handloom and Bidi which used to provide a means of livelihood to vast numbers.

The Coir industry is, perhaps, the single largest group providing, according to the Coir Board, a means of living to about 4.3 lakhs workers most of whom are women belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The fortunes of the industry started declining since the late sixties. Coir is today facing stiff competition in the international markets from other natural and synthetic fibres of superior appearance and advantage in relative prices. Modernisation of the Coir industry will reportedly help in effecting qualitative improvements in the product and make the product competitive. But this would also imply displacement of large numbers of the most backward sections of labour in the State. Quick solutions to the problems of this industry are, therefore, not possible. The Government is, however, sparing no efforts to rehabilitate this industry with a view to at least conserving the employment.

The Cashew industry, which used to provide employment to about 1.5 lakhs of workers, again mostly women, at a reasonable level of wages, is also facing a serious crisis though for a different type of reason. This industry is, today, starved of raw materials. Internal production used to meet only 30 to 40 per cent of the requirements. Production has also declined over the years. The neighbouring States started cultivation of cashew. Gradually, factories were set up there. The imported raw nuts are distributed to the factories in all these states by the State Trading Corporation. These are all post 1965 developments. But the consequence of all this on the economy of Kerala turned out to be disastrous. The cashew labourers, today, hardly get three months of work in a year.

About 1.5 lakhs of workers are engaged in the handloom industry also. Handloom textiles are facing stiff competition from the mill sector. In spite of the heavy subsidies provided by Government, handloom textiles are not able to retain their hold on the market. Changes in the tastes and preferences of the consumers, taking place as a result of the aggressive publicity and propaganda of the large manufacturers, dampen the demand for handloom cloth. Similar situation prevails in the case of other traditional industries also.

Thus, Kerala faces a grave unemployment problem with the fast swelling labour force on the one hand and on the other the declining employment opportunities in the traditional industries which have been the mainstay of vast numbers in the past. There

are no quick and easy solutions. Lacking in basic natural resources like minerals, the exploitation of which can impart considerable momentum to economic growth, Kerala has to concentrate on the development and processing of the available resources of which the marine and forest resources are, perhaps, the most important. Commendable achievements have been made in tapping the fishery potential of the inshore waters. There is still scope for exploring the offshore regions. Forest wealth is also exploited and is used for household and industrial uses. However, a more scientific approach to the regeneration and exploitation of forests together with expansion of facilities for further processing can be of immense benefit in increasing the employment opportunities.

Ultimately, however, manufacturing has to come to the rescue of the unemployed. Today, Kerala depends for most of its daily necessities on other parts of India. Most of the consumption requirements of the people, like soap, tooth paste, talcum powder, toffees, biscuits, medicines and the like flow into Kerala from the industrial giants in other parts of the country. Electrical and electronic goods consumed in Kerala are similar. The list can go on indefinitely like this with readymade garments, pencils, pens, erasers and so on. The income of the people flows out on a significant scale and supports and promotes the industries outside. A careful and detailed study of the potential for stepping up industries—large or small—in the State followed by concerted efforts to set up, encourage and assist in different ways a large number of judiciously selected industrial units alone can mitigate the unemployment in the State.

The greatest asset of the State is its people. There is a healthy, educated and skilled labour force. The future of Kerala depends on the State's ability to harness and deploy this manpower in productive channels. Efforts are underway in this direction and the people can look forward to a life of prosperity and happiness in the future.

The Portrait of Population is mainly meant for the lay reader. In the preceding pages, an attempt has been made to indicate the important features of the population of the State. Together, with the brief discussion of the economic scene in this chapter, it is hoped that the reader will get an idea of the implications and consequences of the observed demographic trends. The Census, however, provides a mine of information. At ten

year intervals, it gives a total count of the population differentiated according to demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics. Deeper study and analysis of the data, in combination with information from other sources, will help immensely in planning for economic and social progress.

The Census is a great national effort and all national effort has, as its ultimate goal, the welfare of the people, The Census is also a gigantic task, which depends for its succession the whole-hearted co-operation of the people, which of course has always been forthcoming in the past. In the hope that the successive censuses will continue to receive such support and co-operation in an increasing measure, this Portrait of Population comes to a close, with the Census of India, rededicating itself in the service of the nation.

TABLES

TABLE
POPULATION

State/District		Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6
KERALA .	T	38,863.0	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913	+19.24
	R	37,075.0	20,682,405	10,167,417	10,514,988	+15.67
	U	1,788.0	4,771,275	2,360,350	2,410,925	+37.64
1. Cannanore	T	4,958.0	2,803,467	1,378,578	1,424,889	+25.39
	R	4,664.7	2,147,671	1,056,561	1,091,110	+12.39
	U	293.3	655,796	322,017	333,779	+101.84
2. Wayanad	T	2,132.0	554,026	284,261	269,765	+33.87
	R	2,132.0	554,026	284,261	269,765	+33.87
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	T	2,345.0	2,245,265	1,111,409	1,133,856	+23.25
	R	2,185.3	1,635,033	807,535	827,498	+29.75
	U	159.7	610,232	303,874	306,358	+8.67
4. Malappuram	T	3,548.0	2,402,701	1,170,778	1,231,923	+29.43
	R	3,435.4	2,224,927	1,083,030	1,141,897	+28.50
	U	112.6	177,774	87,748	90,026	+42.39
5. Palghat	T	4,480.0	2,044,399	994,196	1,050,203	+21.30
	R	4,385.4	1,837,730	892,607	945,123	+24.91
	U	94.6	206,669	101,589	105,080	−3.46
6. Trichur	T	3,032.0	2,439,543	1,161,675	1,277,868	+14.60
	R	2,816.7	1,924,760	912,982	1,011,778	+2.44
	U	215.3	514,783	248,693	266,090	+106.04
7. Ernakulam	T	2,408.0	2,535,294	1,269,174	1,266,120	+17.18
	R	2,030.4	1,532,402	766,027	766,375	+0.31
	U	377.6	1,002,892	503,147	499,745	+57.68

BY DISTRICTS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy				State/District
		Persons	Males	Females		
7	8	9	10	11		1
655	1,032	70.42	75.26	65.73	T	**KERALA**
558	1,034	69.11	74.13	64.25	R	
2,669	1,021	76.11	80.10	72.20	U	
565	1,034	65.74	72.20	59.48	T	1. Cannanore
460	1,033	62.86	69.96	55.99	R	
2,236	1,037	75.14	79.56	70.88	U	
260	949	58.33	64.81	51.51	T	2. Wayanad
260	949	58.33	64.81	51.51	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
957	1,020	70.12	76.56	63.82	T	3. Kozhikode
748	1,025	68.59	75.55	61.80	R	
3,821	1,008	74.22	79.23	69.25	U	
677	1,052	60.50	65.93	55.34	T	4. Malappuram
648	1,054	60.34	65.80	55.16	R	
1,579	1,026	62.54	67.53	57.68	U	
456	1,056	58.00	64.81	51.55	T	5. Palghat
419	1,059	56.54	63.49	49.97	R	
2,186	1,034	71.00	76.42	65.76	U	
805	1,100	73.59	77.31	70.21	T	6. Trichur
683	1,108	72.16	76.00	68.69	R	
2,392	1,070	78.93	82.10	75.97	U	
1,053	998	76.82	80.75	72.88	T	7. Ernakulam
755	1,000	75.29	79.48	71.11	R	
2,656	993	79.15	82.68	75.60	U	

TABLE
POPULATION

District/State		Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6
8. Idukki	T	5,061.0	971,636	494,999	476,637	+26.91
	R	4,993.5	927,007	472,417	454,590	+25.21
	U	67.5	44,629	22,582	22,047	+76.66
9. Kottayam	T	2,204.0	1,697,442	848,462	848,980	+10.29
	R	2,150.3	1,538,335	769,456	768,879	+15.64
	U	53.7	159,107	79,006	80,101	—23.79
10. Alleppey	T	1,883.0	2,350,145	1,146,407	1,203,738	+10.56
	R	1,752.1	1,976,633	963,120	1,013,513	+11.93
	U	130.9	373,512	183,287	190,225	+3.84
11. Quilon	T	4,620.0	2,813,650	1,388,678	1,424,972	+16.61
	R	4,502.7	2,443,530	1,205,256	1,238,274	+9.92
	U	117.3	370,120	183,422	186,698	+94.90
12. Trivandrum	T	2,192.0	2,596,112	1,279,150	1,316,962	+18.08
	R	2,026.5	1,940,351	954,165	986,186	+19.26
	U	165.5	655,761	324,985	330,776	+14.73

1
BY DISTRICTS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy				State/District
		Persons	Males	Females		
7	8	9	10	11		1
192	963	67.44	72.15	62.55	T	8. Idukki
186	962	67.07	71.84	62.12	R	
662	976	75.05	78.54	71.46	U	
770	1,001	81.66	83.96	79.35	T	9. Kottayam
715	999	81.51	83.84	79.18	R	
2,962	1,014	83.04	85.12	80.99	U	
1,248	1,050	78.52	82.12	75.10	T	10. Alleppey
1,128	1,052	78.47	82.02	75.09	R	
2,856	1,038	78.83	82.64	75.15	U	
609	1,026	74.11	78.10	70.21	T	11. Quilon
543	1,027	74.16	78.19	70.24	R	
3,156	1,018	73.75	77.52	70.05	U	
1,184	1,030	70.50	75.29	65.85	T	12. Trivandrum
957	1,034	68.84	73.90	63.94	R	
3,961	1,018	75.42	79.38	71.53	U	

TABLE
POPULATION

District/Taluk	Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CANNANORE	4,958.0	2,803,467	1,378,578	1,424,889	+25.39
1. Kasaragod	972.6	437,478	218,465	219,013	+23.64
2. Hosdurg	988.7	435,263	213,560	221,703	+32.22
3. Taliparamba	1,330.6	566,341	280,861	285,480	+30.17
4. Cannanore	430.8	608,959	298,290	310,669	+21.36
5. Tellicherry	1,206.6	755,426	367,402	388,024	+22.64
WAYANAD	2,132.0	554,026	284,261	269,765	+33.87
1. Mananthavady	747.4	166,607	84,922	81,685	+28.82
2. Sultan's Battery	761.9	204,368	105,908	98,460	+41.36
3. Vythiri	616.4	183,051	93,431	89,620	+30.81
KOZHIKODE	2,345.0	2,245,265	1,111,409	1,133,856	+23.25
1. Badagara	549.8	499,779	243,221	256,558	+21.97
2. Quilandy	756.9	571,987	282,203	289,784	+22.03
3. Kozhikode	1,026.6	1,173,499	585,985	587,514	+24.41
MALAPPURAM	3,548.0	2,402,701	1,170,778	1,231,923	+29.43
1. Ernad	2,176.6	944,248	467,773	476,475	+31.83
2. Perintalmanna	505.9	352,794	171,478	181,316	+29.18
3. Tirur	664.3	842,983	405,972	437,011	+29.09
4. Ponnani	199.4	262,676	125,555	137,121	+22.76
PALGHAT	4,480.0	2,044,399	994,196	1,050,203	+21.30
1. Ottappalam	845.8	625,820	297,936	327,884	+19.88
2. Mannarghat	1,185.6	250,949	124,641	126,308	+35.95
3. Palghat	720.3	447,958	220,424	227,534	+21.40
4. Chittur	1,155.1	368,647	181,042	187,605	+17.41
5. Alathur	569.0	351,025	170,153	180,872	+18.68

2
BY TALUKS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			District/Taluk
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
565	1,034	65.74	72.20	59.48	CANNANORE
450	1,003	52.33	61.56	43.14	1. Kasaragod
440	1,038	57.82	65.45	50.47	2. Hosdurg
426	1,016	67.09	73.91	60.37	3. Taliparamba
1,414	1,041	72.63	78.03	67.44	4. Cannanore
626	1,056	71.49	76.41	66.82	5. Tellicherry
260	949	58.33	64.81	51.51	WAYANAD
223	962	56.75	63.77	49.44	1. Mananthavady
268	930	61.64	66.97	55.92	2. Sultan's Battery
297	959	56.08	63.29	48.57	3. Vythiri
957	1,020	70.12	76.56	63.82	KOZHIKODE
909	1,055	65.61	73.09	58.52	1. Badagara
756	1,027	69.07	76.35	61.97	2. Quilandy
1,143	1,003	72.56	78.10	67.04	3. Kozhikode
677	1,052	60.50	65.93	55.34	MALAPPURAM
434	1,019	62.75	68.09	57.52	1. Ernad
697	1,057	62.45	67.03	58.11	2. Perintalmanna
1,269	1,076	57.81	63.53	52.49	3. Tirur
1,317	1,092	58.42	64.12	53.20	4. Ponnani
456	1,056	58.00	64.81	51.55	PALGHAT
740	1,101	63.21	67.27	59.53	1. Ottappalam
212	1,013	53.23	58.80	47.74	2. Mannarghat
622	1,032	61.14	69.08	53.46	3. Palghat
319	1,036	50.88	60.19	41.89	4. Chittur
617	1,063	55.58	64.31	47.37	5. Alathur

TABLE

POPULATION

District/Taluk	Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRICHUR	3,032.0	2,439,543	1,161,675	1,277,868	+14.60
1. Chavakkad	234.3	376,666	172,637	204,029	+15.05
2. Talappilly	663.0	466,714	220,809	245,905	+15.58
3. Trichur	635.7	668,880	323,291	345,589	+13.68
4. Kodungallur	144.9	253,134	119,720	133,414	+15.62
5. Mukundapuram	1,316.0	674,149	325,218	348,931	+14.20
ERNAKULAM	2,408.0	2,535,294	1,269,174	1,266,120	+17.18
1. Parur	191.6	320,987	159,605	161,382	+14.21
2. Alwaye	326.3	365,567	182,394	183,173	+20.98
3. Kunnathunad	677.7	348,168	175,436	172,732	+19.19
4. Kothamangalam	285.0	164,735	82,898	81,837	+15.70
5. Muvattupuzha	433.5	277,694	139,163	138,531	+10.98
6. Kanayannur	322.7	607,084	304,428	302,656	+21.69
7. Cochin	140.9	451,059	225,250	225,809	+13.66
IDUKKI	5,061.0	971,636	494,999	476,637	+26.91
1. Devicolam	1,774.2	179,327	92,428	86,899	+33.48
2. Udumbanchola	1,071.4	353,352	180,854	172,498	+33.38
3. Thodupuzha	973.3	264,368	133,473	130,895	+20.44
4. Peermade	1,307.8	174,589	88,244	86,345	+18.90
KOTTAYAM	2,204.0	1,697,442	848,462	848,980	+10.29
1. Vaikom	319.3	277,601	138,400	139,201	+10.03
2. Meenachil	722.7	374,709	188,015	186,694	+6.49
3. Kottayam	499.9	536,316	268,278	268,038	+12.40
4. Changanacherry	262.0	296,073	146,565	149,508	+11.58
5. Kanjirappally	391.6	212,743	107,204	105,539	+10.60

2
BY TALUKS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			District/Taluk
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
805	1,100	73.59	77.31	70.21	TRICHUR
1,608	1,182	69.84	73.60	66.65	1. Chavakkad
704	1,114	67.65	71.47	64.21	2. Talappilly
1,052	1,069	78.29	81.59	75.20	3. Trichur
1,747	1,114	72.17	76.52	68.27	4. Kodungallur
512	1,073	75.66	79.27	72.30	5. Mukundapuram
1,053	998	76.82	80.75	72.88	ERNAKULAM
1,675	1,011	77.36	81.06	73.69	1. Parur
1,120	1,004	74.32	78.30	70.35	2. Alwaye
514	985	74.46	79.19	69.66	3. Kunnathunad
578	987	72.31	76.67	67.90	4. Kothamangalam
641	995	77.28	80.91	73.64	5. Muvattupuzha
1,881	994	77.91	81.67	74.12	6. Kanayannur
3,201	1,002	80.18	83.88	76.50	7. Cochin
192	963	67.44	72.15	62.55	IDUKKI
101	940	57.42	64.97	49.38	1. Devicolam
330	954	68.76	72.54	64.79	2. Udumbanchola
272	981	75.13	77.93	72.28	3. Thodupuzha
133	978	63.42	70.12	56.57	4. Peermade
770	1,001	81.66	83.96	79.35	KOTTAYAM
869	1,006	79.45	83.52	75.40	1. Vaikom
518	993	81.19	83.14	79.22	2. Meenachil
1,073	999	83.55	85.54	81.56	3. Kottayam
1,130	1,020	82.07	83.86	80.32	4. Changanacherry
543	984	80.01	82.18	77.80	5. Kanjirappally

TABLE

POPULATION

District/Taluk	Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALLEPPEY	1,883.0	2,350,145	1,146,407	1,203,738	+10.56
1. Sherlallai	320.4	434,680	215,673	219,007	+14.50
2. Ambalapuzha	178.8	375,511	185,375	190,136	+13.91
3. Kuttanad	265.9	207,891	103,033	104,858	+10.76
4. Thiruvalla	346.5	363,728	175,491	188,237	+6.12
5. Chengannur	201.2	248,684	119,306	129,378	+7.09
6. Karthigappally	224.6	365,521	176,604	188,917	+10.59
7. Mavelikkara	286.0	354,130	170,925	183,205	+9.54
QUILON	4,620.0	2,813,650	1,388,678	1,424,972	+16.61
1. Karunagappally	211.9	378,064	188,722	189,342	+17.72
2. Kunnathur	389.9	335,126	164,793	170,333	+14.85
3. Pathanamthitta	1,975.6	430,915	211,334	219,581	+10.45
4. Pathanapuram	1,233.7	374,072	185,641	188,431	+20.41
5. Kottarakkara	551.6	487,657	238,928	248,729	+15.72
6. Quilon	380.2	807,816	399,260	408,556	+19.21
TRIVANDRUM	2,192.0	2,596,112	1,279,150	1,316,962	+18.08
1. Chirayinkil	380.7	518,134	245,098	273,036	+12.52
2. Nedumangad	926.8	505,014	249,365	255,649	+17.23
3. Trivandrum	307.5	906,992	451,029	455,963	+21.28
4. Neyyattinkara	571.0	665,972	333,658	332,314	+19.03

Note.—The taluk-wise area figures have been supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records based on land-use figures, while the district-wise area figures relate to geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Hence, taluk figures when added up may not tally with the district figure.

2
BY TALUKS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			District/Taluk
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1,248	1,050	78.52	82.12	75.10	ALLEPPEY
1,357	1,015	76.17	81.70	70.73	1. Shertallai
2,100	1,026	76.93	81.40	72.58	2. Ambalapuzha
782	1,018	83.15	84.72	81.60	3. Kuttanad
1,050	1,073	83.40	84.73	82.17	4. Thiruvalla
1,236	1,084	80.11	82.55	77.85	5. Chengannur
1,627	1,070	75.24	79.98	70.80	6. Karthigappally
1,238	1,072	77.66	81.09	74.46	7. Mavelikkara
609	1,026	74.11	78.10	70.21	QUILON
1,784	1,003	72.19	77.21	67.20	1. Karunagappally
860	1,034	74.66	78.09	71.33	2. Kunnathur
218	1,039	78.85	80.88	76.89	3. Pathanamthitta
303	1,015	72.33	76.46	68.26	4. Pathanapuram
884	1,041	74.24	78.68	69.98	5. Kottarakkara
2,125	1,023	72.98	77.47	68.60	6. Quilon
1,184	1,030	70.50	75.29	65.85	TRIVANDRUM
1,361	1,114	68.74	74.25	63.80	1. Chirayinkil
545	1,025	69.24	74.62	63.99	2. Nedumangad
2,950	1,011	74.84	79.04	70.69	3. Trivandrum
1,166	996	66.90	71.47	62.31	4. Neyyattinkara

TABLE

POPULATION

City/Town	Area in km²	Population 1981			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS I: 100,000 and above					
1. Cochin (C)	122.34	551,567	277,553	274,014	+25.62
2. Trivandrum (C)	85.60	499,531	249,026	250,505	+21.95
3. Calicut (C)	82 67	394,447	196,628	197,819	+18.11
4. Alleppey (M)	46.77	169,940	84,012	85,928	+6.10
5. Quilon (M)	24.36	167,598	83,173	84,425	+34.93
6. Palghat (M)	30.59	117,986	58,595	59,391	+23.17
CLASS II: 50,000– 99,999					
1. Trichur (M)	13.55	79,886	38,518	41,368	+4.78
2. Tellicherry (M)	15.35	75,561	36,886	38,675	+9.89
3. Kottayam (M)	15.55	64,431	32,281	32,150	+7.90
4. Badagara (M)	21.34	64,174	31,810	32,364	+18.98
5. Kayamkulam (M)	21.79	61,327	30,118	31,209	+13.35
6. Cannanore (M)	11.03	60,904	29,937	30,967	+10.41
7. Manjeri (M)	53.06	53,959	26,924	27,035	+242.95
8. Changanacherry (M)	13.50	51,955	25,616	26,339	+7.02
CLASS III: 20,000– 49,999					
1. Eravipuram	10.06	47,274	23,505	23,769	..
2. Eloor	20.73	46,856	23,976	22,880	+126.08
3. Nedumangad (M)	32.52	43,989	21,557	22,432	+200.41
4. Kalamassery	27.00	43,767	22,801	20,966	+143.73
5. Vadakkevila	8.55	43,680	21,828	21,852	..
6. Trippunithura (M)	18.69	43,646	21,652	21,994	+55.38
7. Ponnani (M)	9.32	43,226	20,973	22,253	+21.00
8. Kasaragod (M)	16.68	43,137	21,448	21,689	+23.30
9. Punalur (M)	34.60	43,039	21,401	21,638	+217.35

3

BY TOWNS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			City/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					CLASS I: 100,000 and above
4,508	987	79.58	83.11	76.01	1. Cochin (C)
5,836	1,006	76.18	79.91	72.47	2. Trivandrum (C)
4,771	1,006	75.53	80.13	70.95	3. Calicut (C)
3,634	1,023	77.98	82.08	73.97	4. Alleppey (M)
6,880	1,015	75.04	78.63	71.50	5. Quilon (M)
3,857	1,014	71.96	77.54	66.46	6. Palghat (M)
					CLASS II: 50,000 -- 99,999
5,896	1,074	83.71	85.78	81.84	1. Trichur (M)
4,923	1,049	77.73	80.48	75.10	2. Tellicherry (M)
4,143	996	83.92	85.60	82.23	3. Kottayam (M)
3,007	1,017	70.83	76.53	65.23	4. Badagara (M)
2,814	1,036	72.80	77.90	67.88	5. Kayamkulam (M)
5,522	1,034	74.90	78.47	71.46	6. Cannanore (M)
1,017	1,004	69.23	73.08	65.39	7. Manjeri (M)
3,849	1,028	82.22	84.62	79.89	8. Changanacherry (M)
					CLASS III: 20,000 -- 49,999
4,699	1,011	70.79	74.84	66.79	1. Eravipuram
2,260	954	81.41	84.38	78.29	2. Eloor
1,353	1041	70.51	75.94	65.29	3. Nedumangad (M)
1,621	920	73.84	78.72	68.52	4. Kalamassery
5,109	1,001	71.76	77.15	66.37	5. Vadakkevila
2,335	1,016	80.45	84.01	76.95	6. Trippunithura (M)
4,638	1,061	46.34	53.44	39 64	7. Ponnani (M)
2,586	1,011	63.88	69.86	57.97	8. Kasaragod (M)
1,244	1,011	75.48	79.09	71.91	9. Punalur (M)

TABLE

POPULATION

City/Town	Area in km²	Population 1981			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Vadakkekara	16.71	42,267	20,565	21,702	..
11. Chalakudy (M)	25.23	41,894	20,682	21,212	+11.53
12. Beypore	10.41	40,946	20,326	20,620	+47.88
13. Tirur (M) .	16.59	40,803	19,997	20,806	+26.43
14. Shertallai (M)	16.19	40,492	20,132	20,360	+10.18
15. Malappuram (M)	33.60	39,786	19,854	19,932	+24.32
16. Cheruvannur	10.31	38,941	19,351	19,590	+36.53
17. Feroke	13.53	37,720	18,761	18,959	+23.61
18. Azhikode .	16.05	37,273	18,563	18,710	..
19. Chirakkal	13.56	36,124	17,916	18,208	..
20. Thodupuzha (M)	35.43	35,743	17,946	17,797	+71.18
21. Paravoor	16.19	35,562	17,186	18,376	..
22. Shoranur (M)	32.28	35,120	17,102	18,018	+59.36
23. Chavakkad (M)	12.41	34,344	15,846	18,498	+16.65
24. Varkala (M)	15.42	34,009	16,041	17,968	+67.00
25. Olavanna .	21.43	34,004	16,998	17,006	..
26. Kothamangalam (M)	37.45	33,122	16,625	16,497	+406.92
27. Pathanamthitta(M)	23.50	32,967	16,329	16,638	..
28. Kodiyeri	11.44	32,590	15,166	17,424	..
29. Kottuvally	21.00	30,665	15,191	15,474	..
30. Methala	11.66	30,426	14,681	15,745	..
31. Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	14.71	30,407	14,893	15,514	+6.65
32. Taliparamba	18.21	29,901	14,967	14,934	+84.27
33. Attingal (M)	14.18	29,645	14,164	15,481	+9.59
34. Edakkad	18.26	29,474	14,244	15,230	..

3

BY TOWNS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			City/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
2,529	1,055	78.85	82.90	75.01	10. Vadakkekara
1,660	1,026	78.21	81.30	75.20	11. Chalakudy (M)
3,933	1,014	72.08	76.97	67.26	12. Beypore
2,459	1,040	63.64	68.06	59.39	13. Tirur (M)
2,501	1,011	79.45	84.29	74.67	14. Shertallai (M)
1,184	1,004	69.96	74.37	65.57	15. Malappuram (M)
3,777	1,012	74.14	79.47	68.86	16. Cheruvannur
2,788	1,011	67.97	74.90	61.12	17. Feroke
2,322	1,008	77.07	80.56	73.61	18. Azhikode
2,664	1,016	76.99	81.30	72.75	19. Chirakkal
1,009	992	75.82	79.53	72.07	20. Thodupuzha (M)
2,197	1,069	67.14	70.91	63.63	21. Paravoor
1,088	1,054	74.05	78.17	70.13	22. Shoranur (M)
2,767	1,167	64.97	68.59	61.87	23. Chavakkad (M)
2,206	1,120	67.71	72.30	63.61	24. Varkala (M)
1,587	1,000	75.05	80.96	69.15	25. Olavanna
884	992	76.30	79.78	72.79	26. Kothamangalam (M)
1,403	1,019	78.99	81.14	76.87	27. Pathanamthitta (M)
2,849	1,149	77 79	80.88	75.10	28. Kodiyeri
1,460	1,019	77.52	80.77	74.32	29. Kottuvally
2,609	1,072	78.06	80.81	75.51	30. Methala
2,067	1,042	66.34	73.64	59.34	31. Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)
1,642	998	65.44	74.77	56.09	32. Taliparamba
2,091	1,093	77.48	81.57	73.74	33. Attingal (M)
1,614	1,069	76.40	80.60	72.48	34. Edakkad

TABLE

POPULATION

City/Town	Area in km²	Population 1981			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
35. Thiruvalla (M)	14.47	29,225	13,956	15,269	+9.53
36. Maradu	12.35	28,749	14,306	14,443	..
37. Kodungallur (M)	17.30	28,334	13,531	14,803	..
38. Angamaly (M)	24.05	28,307	14,012	14,295	+118.89
39. Neyyattinkara (M)	9.70	27,993	13,984	14,009	+16.72
40. Ollur	9.33	27,802	13,712	14,090	+7.11
41. Pappinisseri	15.24	27,062	13,525	13,537	+23.28
42. Mavelikkara (M)	12.65	26,598	12,765	13,833	+3.70
43. Parur (M)	9.03	26,288	12,932	13,356	+7.77
44. Puzhathi	9.17	26,099	13,397	12,702	..
45. Irinjalakuda (M)	11.24	26,096	12,498	13,598	+2.72
46. Chendamangalam	10.83	25,893	12,573	13,320	..
47. Elayavoor	11.57	25,481	12,389	13,092	..
48. Mannuthy	13.35	25,474	12,617	12,857	..
49. Muvattupuzha(M)	13.18	25,313	12,784	12,529	+14.35
50. Alwaye (M)	7.18	25,278	12,499	12,779	+5.03
51. Chengannur (M)	13.00	24,862	11,922	12,940	+86.71
52. Kuthuparamba	16.76	24,690	12,007	12,683	+139.59
53. Ottappalam (M)	16.98	23,156	10,999	12,157	−6.72
54. Dharmadom	10.66	23,143	11,373	11,770	..
55. Perumbavoor (M)	13.59	23,064	11,748	11,316	+10.42
56. Pallikunnu.	6.90	22,101	10,883	11,218	..
57. Palai (M)	15.93	21,624	10,728	10,896	+6.66
58. Eranholi	10.08	21,521	10,292	11,229	..
59. Mulavucad	19.27	21,397	10,652	10,745	..
60. Vaikom (M)	8.73	21,097	10,381	10,716	+5.41
61. Pathirappally	5.91	21,068	10,382	10,686	..

3

BY TOWNS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratios	Percentage of literacy			City/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
2,020	1,094	85.85	87.32	84.51	35. Thiruvalla (M)
2,328	1,010	77.07	81.58	72.60	36. Maradu
1,638	1,094	76.17	80.61	72.11	37. Kodungallur (M)
1,177	1,020	77.63	80.96	74.77	38. Angamaly (M)
2,886	1,002	75.73	79.86	71.61	39. Neyyattinkara (M)
2,980	1,028	81.06	83.62	78.57	40. Ollur
1,776	1,001	72.30	78.78	65.83	41. Pappinisseri
2,103	1,084	83.04	85.29	80.97	42. Mavelikkara (M)
2,911	1,033	80.04	82.97	77.20	43. Paru: (M)
2,846	948	74.30	79.10	69.24	44. Puzhathi
2,322	1,088	82.27	84.93	79.82	45. Irinjalakuda (M)
2,391	1,059	81.89	84.59	79.35	46. Chendamangalam
2,202	1,057	78.74	82.41	75.27	47. Elayavoor
1,908	1,019	78.98	82.53	75.49	48. Mannuthy
1,921	980	76.68	80.29	73.01	49. Muvattupuzha (M)
3,521	1,022	82.60	85.25	80.01	50. Alwaye (M)
1,912	1,085	85.28	86.62	84.04	51. Chengannur (M)
1,473	1,056	75.46	80.39	70.78	52. Kuthuparamba
1,364	1,105	67.61	71.54	64.05	53. Ottappalam (M)
2,171	1,035	80.34	83.74	77.04	54. Dharmadom
1,697	963	76.09	80.21	71.81	55. Perumbavoor (M)
3,203	1,031	81.59	84.30	78.97	56. Pallikunnu
1,357	1,016	84.29	85.10	83.50	57. Palai (M)
2,135	1,091	80.89	84.13	77.92	58. Eranholi
1,110	1,009	80.61	84.28	76.98	59. Mulavucad
2,417	1,032	81.09	84.86	77.44	60. Vaikom (M)
3,565	1,029	79.35	83.71	75.12	61. Pathirappally

TABLE

POPULATION

City/Town	Area in km²	Population 1981			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
62. Kadakampally	8.14	20,594	10,213	10,381	..
63. Kalliasseri	15.73	20,497	9,872	10,625	..
64. Chiyyaram	4.91	20,315	10,026	10,289	..
CLASS IV: 10,000—19,999					
1. Kunnamkulam(M)	6.96	19,440	9,237	10,203	+5.84
2. Guruvayur Township.	6.49	17,858	8,045	9,813	+12.58
3. Kanimangalam	8.55	15,084	7,290	7,794	..
4. Kadachira	7.95	14,782	7,159	7,623	..
5. Chelora	11.35	14,549	7,207	7,342	..
6. Kottayam (Malabar)	8.43	14,519	7,106	7,413	..
7. Aranattukara	5.84	14,397	7,190	7,207	..
8. Muzhappilangad	7.19	14,345	6,940	7,405	..
9. Nadathara	5.52	14,321	6,982	7,339	..
10. Vilvattom	6.25	13,704	6,583	7,121	..
11. Peralassery	10.81	13,395	6,488	6,907	..
12. Pinarayi	9.63	13,107	6,325	6,782	..
13. Chala	9.26	12,645	6,192	6,453	..
14. Chevvoor	6.08	12,318	5,900	6,418	..
15. Edakkunny	5.59	11,835	5,699	6,136	..
16. Ayyanthole	7.25	11,767	5,718	6,049	..
17. Viyyur	5.09	11,489	6,029	5,460	..
18. Puducad	6.41	11,112	5,387	5,725	..
19. Marathakkara	6.91	10,936	5,326	5,610	..
20. Pullazhi	7.88	10,759	5,026	5,733	..
21. Kanhirode	8.14	10,327	5,012	5,315	..

3
BY TOWNS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			City/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
2,530	1,016	76.80	81.18	72.50	62. Kadakampally
1,303	1,076	72.43	79.01	66.31	63. Kalliasseri
4,137	1,026	82.29	84.81	79.83	64. Chiyyaram
					CLASS IV: 10,000– 19,999
2,793	1,105	80.75	83.26	78.47	1. Kunnamkulam(M)
2,752	1,220	77.67	80.12	75.65	2. Guruvayur Township
1,764	1,069	78.59	81.92	75.48	3. Kanimangalam
1,859	1,065	77.05	80.71	73.61	4. Kadachira
1,282	1,019	75.74	79.71	71.83	5. Chelora
1,722	1,043	73.59	78.36	69.03	6. Kottayam (Malabar)
2,465	1,002	82.69	85.41	79.98	7. Aranattukara
1,995	1,067	75.13	79.28	71.24	8. Muzhappilangad
2,594	1,051	78.33	81.19	75.61	9. Nadathara
2,193	1,082	75.92	79.96	72.18	10. Vilvattom
1,239	1,065	75.68	80.76	70.90	11. Peralassery
1,361	1,072	77.52	81.96	73.39	12. Pinarayi
1,366	1,042	74 33	79.15	69.70	13. Chala
2,026	1,088	78.62	82.75	74.84	14. Chevvoor
2,117	1,077	79.98	83.42	76.79	15. Edakkunny
1,623	1,058	79.71	83.40	76.23	16. Ayyanthole
2,257	906	81.37	85.54	76.78	17. Viyyur
1,734	1063	80.95	83.63	78.43	18. Puducad
1,583	1,053	76.35	80.60	72.32	19. Marathakkara
1,365	1,141	76.61	82.61	71.36	20. Puliazhi
1,269	1,060	68.57	76.48	61.11	21. Kanhirode

TABLE

POPULATION

City/Town	Area in km²	Population			Decadal variation 1971-81
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS V : 5,000– 9,999					
1. Avinissery	4.69	9,303	4,600	4,703	..
2. Idukki Township	32.00	8,886	4,636	4,250	..
3. Koorkkancherry	2.60	8,624	4,243	4,381	..
4. Valapattanam	2.04	8,080	4,091	3,989	+10.75
5. Iringaprom	4.10	7,265	3,327	3,938	..
6. Cheriyakadavu	4.13	6,713	3,278	3,435	..
CLASS VI: Less than 5,000					
Cannanore Cantonment	1.79	4,489	2,632	1,857	—5.49

3

BY TOWNS, 1981

Density (Persons per km²)	Sex ratio	Percentage of literacy			City/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					CLASS V: 5,000 — 9,999
1,984	1,022	77.68	82.26	73.21	1. Avinissery
278	917	71.94	74.74	68.89	2. Idukki Township
3,317	1,033	81.01	84.35	77.77	3. Koorkkancherry
3,961	975	72.38	78.49	66.11	4. Valapattanam
1,772	1,184	76.15	78.96	73.77	5. Iringaprom
1,625	1,048	80.16	81.67	78.72	6. Cheriyakadavu
					CLASS VI: Less than 5,000
2,508	706	85.99	89.29	81.31	Cannanore Cantonment

TABLE 4

POPULATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, KERALA 1981

Category	TRU	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	T	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913
	R	20,682,405	10,167,417	10,514,988
	U	4,771,275	2,360,350	2,410,925
Total workers (Main workers+ marginal workers)	T	7,771,220	5,623,916	2,147,304
	R	6,462,871	4,599,166	1,863,705
	U	1,308,349	1,024,750	283,599
Main workers	T	6,791,175	5,141,149	1,650,026
	R	5,605,055	4,188,182	1,416,873
	U	1,186,120	952,967	233,153
I Cultivators	T	887,232	805,552	81,680
	R	858,236	779,842	78,394
	U	28,996	25,710	3,286
II Agricultural Labourers	T	1,917,362	1,198,775	718,587
	R	1,819,505	1,134,042	685,463
	U	97,857	64,733	33,124
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	T	648,915	542,349	106,566
	R	576,358	473,346	103,012
	U	72,556	69,003	3,553
IV Mining and Quarrying	T	54,463	49,979	4,484
	R	50,314	46,339	3,975
	U	4,149	3,640	509
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs				
(a) Household Industry	T	250,506	124,365	126,141
	R	216,226	102,576	113,650
	U	34,280	21,789	12,491
(b) Other than Household Industry	T	827,988	622,224	205,764
	R	580,254	412,789	167,465
	U	247,735	209,436	38,299

POPULATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, KERALA, 1981

Category	T R U	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
VI Construction	T	202,564	188,572	13,992
	R	145,645	135,855	9,790
	U	56,919	52,717	4,202
VII Trade and Commerce	T	749,786	696,568	53,218
	R	513,351	479,119	34,232
	U	236,435	217,449	18,986
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	T	342,701	316,295	26,406
	R	216,257	197,880	18,377
	U	126,444	118,415	8,029
IX Other Services	T	909,658	596,470	313,188
	R	628,909	426,394	202,515
	U	280,749	170,075	110,674
Marginal workers	T	980,045	482,767	497,278
	R	857,816	410,984	446,832
	U	122,229	71,783	50,446
Non-workers	T	17,682,460	6,903,851	10,778,609
	R	14,219,534	5,568,251	8,651,283
	U	3,462,926	1,335,600	2,127,326

Note.—Due to the procedure adopted for sampling and rounding of the figures, the column-wise and row-wise figures when added up will not tally.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL WORKERS			
KERALA	7,771,220	5,623,916	2,147,304
1 Cannanore	839 024	605,529	233,495
2 Wayanad	210,742	145,187	65,555
3 Kozhikode	608,546	479,559	128,987
4 Malappuram	604,736	472,591	132,145
5 Palghat	722,948	468,140	254,808
6 Trichur	722,784	485,683	237,101
7 Ernakulam	803,055	595,809	207,246
8 Idukki	366,961	254,986	111,975
9 Kottayam	506,113	397,849	108,264
10 Alleppey	750,418	503,449	246,969
11 Quilon	851,618	621,735	229,883
12 Trivandrum	784,275	593,399	190,876
MAIN WORKERS			
KERALA	6,791,175	5,141,149	1,650,026
1 Cannanore	754,820	565,850	188,970
2 Wayanad	185,835	133,793	52,042
3 Kozhikode	490,932	411,116	79,816
4 Malappuram	522,883	425,572	97,311
5 Palghat	667,618	442,663	224,955
6 Trichur	648,825	449,960	198,865
7 Ernakulam	709,582	545,697	163,885
8 Idukki	336,374	240,477	95,897
9 Kottayam	461,974	375,958	86,016
10 Alleppey	615,651	445,508	170,143
11 Quilon	693,341	555,251	138,090
12 Trivandrum	703,340	549,304	154,036

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I. CULTIVATORS			
KERALA	887,232	805,552	81,680
1 Cannanore	96,977	83,210	13,767
2 Wayanad	39,331	35,601	3,730
3 Kozhikode	27,315	25,256	2,059
4 Malappuram	68,561	63,927	4,634
5 Palghat	96,274	77,583	18,691
6 Trichur	60,657	52,324	8,333
7 Ernakulam	73,915	66,146	7,769
8 Idukki	75,561	68,966	6,595
9 Kottayam	82,003	79,802	2,201
10 Alleppey	66,606	62,166	4,440
11 Quilon	138,891	133,515	5,376
12 Trivandrum	61,141	57,056	4,085
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS			
KERALA	1,917,362	1,198,775	718,587
1 Cannanore	206,452	116,279	90,173
2 Wayanad	73,608	44,803	28,805
3 Kozhikode	71,120	50,160	20,960
4 Malappuram	194,693	133,402	61,291
5 Palghat	300,071	140,360	159,711
6 Trichur	166,408	81,885	84,523
7 Ernakulam	129,848	71,734	58,114
8 Idukki	86,589	58,519	28,070
9 Kottayam	115,786	82,688	33,098
10 Alleppey	162,464	95,866	66,598
11 Quilon	175,655	134,568	41,087
12 Trivandrum	234,668	188,511	46,157

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
III. LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
KERALA	648,915	542,349	106,566
1 Cannanore	60,721	54,035	6,686
2 Wayanad	37,287	22,900	14,387
3 Kozhikode	79,758	74,072	5,686
4 Malappuram	36,073	34,729	1,344
5 Palghat	25,611	21,067	4,544
6 Trichur	53,990	47,351	6,639
7 Ernakulam	55,709	51,317	4,392
8 Idukki	108,739	58,740	49,999
9 Kottayam	44,767	41,847	2,920
10 Alleppey	52,655	50,486	2,169
11 Quilon	54,831	48,345	6,486
12 Trivandrum	38,775	37,462	1,313
IV. MINING AND QUARRYING			
KERALA	54,463	49,979	4,484
1 Cannanore	13,241	12,288	953
2 Wayanad	494	419	75
3 Kozhikode	8,459	7,887	572
4 Malappuram	6,152	6,094	58
5 Palghat	3,886	3,548	338
6 Trichur	4,896	4,310	586
7 Ernakulam	5,296	4,751	545
8 Idukki	446	403	43
9 Kottayam	2,230	2,048	182
10 Alleppey	2,839	2,624	215
11 Quilon	4,144	3,686	458
12 Trivandrum	2,379	1,921	458

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
V. MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS			
(a) Household Industry			
KERALA	250,506	124,365	126,141
1 Cannanore	14,673	9,658	5,015
2 Wayanad	1,828	1,453	375
3 Kozhikode	13,746	8,083	5,663
4 Malappuram	14,827	10,663	4,164
5 Palghat	23,074	15,460	7,614
6 Trichur	34,165	14,054	20,111
7 Ernakulam	23,933	12,723	11,210
8 Idukki	2,851	2,186	665
9 Kottayam	17,356	8,049	9,307
10 Alleppey	53,203	15,563	37,640
11 Quilon	22,751	11,435	11,316
12 Trivandrum	28,099	15,038	13,061
(b) Other than Household Industry			
KERALA	827,988	622,224	205,764
1 Cannanore	140,260	100,649	39,611
2 Wayanad	5,773	5,200	573
3 Kozhikode	73,481	58,532	14,949
4 Malappuram	39,036	35,157	3,879
5 Palghat	56,554	50,975	5,579
6 Trichur	93,964	68,284	25,680
7 Ernakulam	122,620	99,633	22,987
8 Idukki	12,398	10,809	1,589
9 Kottayam	38,093	33,587	4,506
10 Alleppey	70,899	52,355	18,544
11 Quilon	94,591	57,840	36,751
12 Trivandrum	80,321	49,203	31,118

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
VI. CONSTRUCTION			
KERALA	202,564	188,572	13,992
1 Cannanore	22,430	20,422	2,008
2 Wayanad	1,630	1,516	114
3 Kozhikode	20,659	19,683	976
4 Malappuram	12,457	12,084	373
5 Palghat	13,167	11,603	1,564
6 Trichur	22,452	19,904	2,548
7 Ernakulam	39,637	36,720	2,917
8 Idukki	4,103	3,820	283
9 Kottayam	12,876	12,202	674
10 Alleppey	16,406	15,760	646
11 Quilon	14,949	14,210	739
12 Trivandrum	21,797	20,647	1,150
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE			
KERALA	749,786	696,568	53,218
1 Cannanore	92,315	87,194	5,121
2 Wayanad	11,476	11,023	453
3 Kozhikode	83,946	81,850	2,096
4 Malappuram	57,698	56,466	1,232
5 Palghat	59,162	55,132	4,030
6 Trichur	80,127	74,929	5,198
7 Ernakulam	89,647	81,127	8,520
8 Idukki	18,132	17,283	849
9 Kottayam	52,599	49,137	3,462
10 Alleppey	70,239	64,509	5,730
11 Quilon	65,784	61,242	4,542
12 Trivandrum	68,662	56,677	11,985

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS			
KERALA	342,701	316,295	26,406
1 Cannanore	32,639	28,483	4,156
2 Wayanad	2,902	2,820	82
3 Kozhikode	44,116	38,530	5,586
4 Malappuram	22,341	21,587	754
5 Palghat	24,510	23,857	653
6 Trichur	37,212	33,112	4,100
7 Ernakulam	56,672	52,887	3,785
8 Idukki	5,876	5,539	337
9 Kottayam	20,857	19,958	899
10 Alleppey	30,245	28,440	1,805
11 Quilon	27,519	26,546	973
12 Trivandrum	37,814	34,537	3,277
IX. OTHER SERVICES			
KERALA	909,658	596,470	313,188
1 Cannanore	75,112	53,632	21,480
2 Wayanad	11,506	8,058	3,448
3 Kozhikode	68,332	47,063	21,269
4 Malappuram	71,045	51,463	19,582
5 Palghat	65,309	43,078	22,231
6 Trichur	94,953	53,807	41,146
7 Ernakulam	112,305	68,659	43,646
8 Idukki	21,679	14,212	7,467
9 Kottayam	75,408	46,640	8,768
10 Alleppey	90,095	57,739	32,356
11 Quilon	94,226	63,864	30,362
12 Trivandrum	129,684	88,252	41,432

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, BY DISTRICTS, 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MARGINAL WORKERS			
KERALA	980,045	482,767	497,278
1 Cannanore	84,204	39,679	44,525
2 Wayanad	24,907	11,394	13,513
3 Kozhikode	117,614	68,443	49,171
4 Malappuram	81,853	47,019	34,834
5 Palghat	55,330	25,477	29,853
6 Trichur	73,959	35,723	38,236
7 Ernakulam	93,473	50,112	43,361
8 Idukki	30,587	14,509	16,078
9 Kottayam	44,139	21,891	22,248
10 Alleppey	134,767	57,941	76,826
11 Quilon	158,277	66,484	91,793
12 Trivandrum	80,935	44,095	36,840
NON-WORKERS			
KERALA	17,682,460	6,903,851	10,778,609
1 Cannanore	1,964,443	773,049	1,191,394
2 Wayanad	343,284	139,074	204,210
3 Kozhikode	1,636,719	631,850	1,004,869
4 Malappuram	1,797,965	698,187	1,099,778
5 Palghat	1,321,451	526,056	795,395
6 Trichur	1,716,759	675,992	1,040,767
7 Ernakulam	1,732,239	673,365	1,058,874
8 Idukki	604,675	240,013	364,662
9 Kottayam	1,191,329	450,613	740,716
10 Alleppey	1,599,727	642,958	956,769
11 Quilon	1,962,032	766,943	1,195,089
12 Trivandrum	1,811,837	685,751	1,126,086

Note.—Due to the procedure adopted for sampling and rounding off the figures, the column-wise and row-wise figures when added up will not tally.

ANNEXURES

Annexure I : Individual slip (Universal) and Individual slip (Sample)

Annexure II : List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal)** **CONFIDENTIAL**

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code ..... ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The 1956 order was amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Act 1976 (No. 108 of 1976) and it was this revised list given below which was adopted in the 1981 census.

SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bathada
11. Bellara
12. Bharatar
13. Boyan (excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956))
14. Chakkiliyan
15. Chamar, Muchi
16. Chandala
17. Cheruman
18. Domban
19. Gavara
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Hasla
24. Holeya
25. Kadaiyan

SCHEDULED CASTES—*Contd.*

26. Kakkalan
27. Kalladi
28. Kanakkan, Padanna
29. Karimpalan
30. Kavara
31. Koosa
32. Kootan, Koodan
33. Kudumban
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar
35. Maila
36. Malayan (in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956))
37. Mannan
38. Mavilan
39. Moger
40. Mundala
41. Nalakeyava
42. Nalkadaya
43. Nayadi
44. Padannan
45. Pallan
46. Palluvan
47. Pambada
48. Panan
49. Panchama
50. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar
51. Paravan
52. Pathiyan
53. Perumannan
54. Pulayan, Cheramar
55. Pulaya Vettuvan

SCHEDULED CASTES—*Concld.*

56. Puthirai Vannan
57. Raneyar
58. Samagara
59. Samban
60. Semmas
61. Thandan
62. Thoti
63. Vallon
64. Valluvan
65. Vannan
66. Velan
67. Vetan
68. Vettuvan

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan
2. Arandan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya
5. Irular, Irulan
6. Kadar
7. Kammara (in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by Sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956))
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichiyan

17. Kurun?
18. Kurumbas
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956))
26. Malayarayar
27. Mannan
28. Marati (in Hosdurg and Kasaragod taluks of Cannanore district)
29. Mutuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar
33. Paniyan
34. Ulladan
35. Urali

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